

A N  
EXPLANATION  
OF THE  
ADDITIONAL RULES,  
For the Genders of Nouns,  
IN THE  
*Oxford Grammar.*

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By Way of Question and Answer.

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Opening the meanings of the Rules with great plainness to the Understanding of Children of meanest Capacity.

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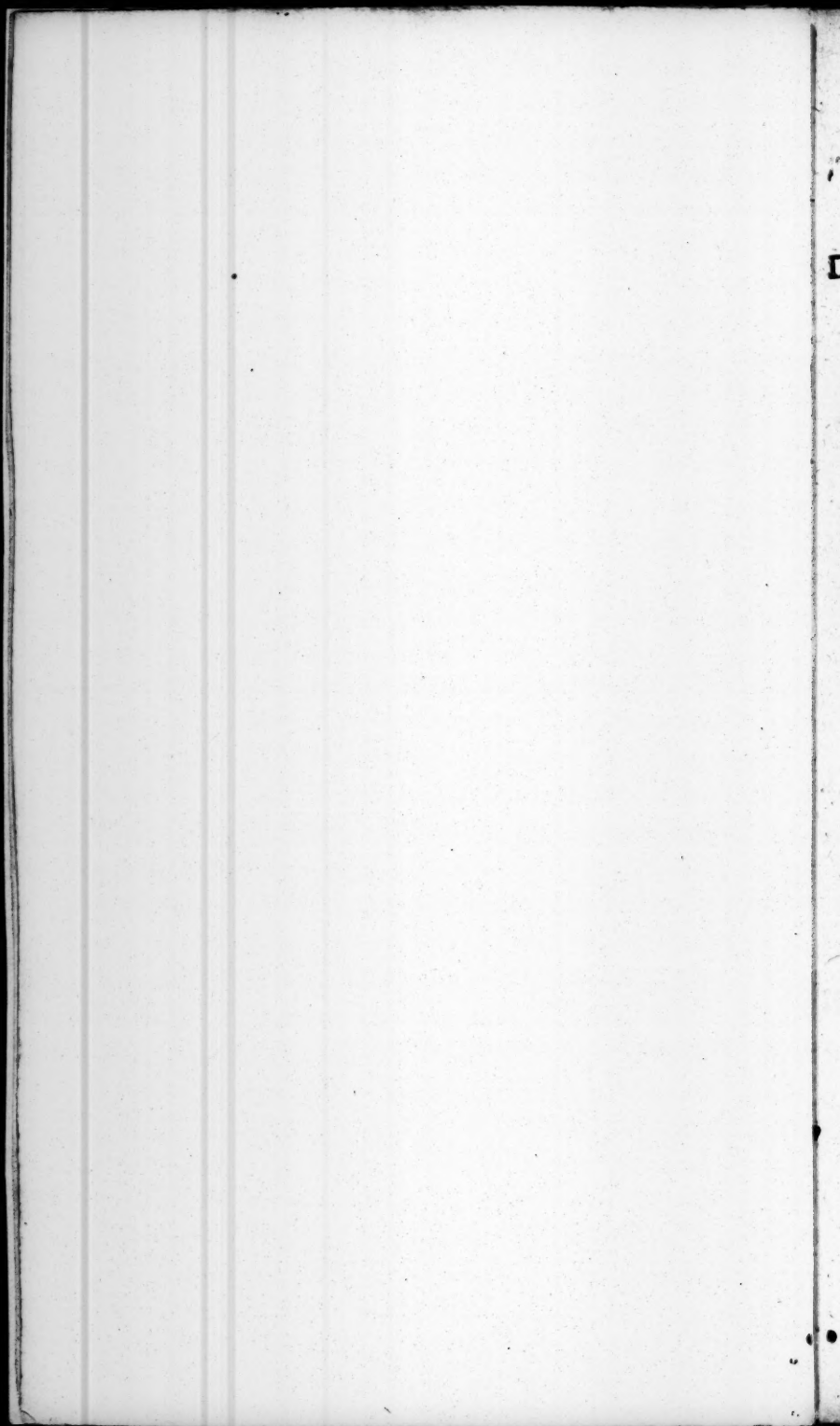
*with some Critical Observations on the same.*

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By JOHN TWELLS Master of the Free-School in Newark.

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Amplissimis & maxime Spectabilibus

Municipii Novarcani Præfectis,

Domino Guilielmo Rastell Prætori vigilantissimo,

Domino Joanni Marris,

Domino Guilielmo Martin,

Domino Georgio Birckbeck,

Domino Roberto Marris,

Domino Isaaco Sherwin,

Domino Guilielmo Twentymā,

Domino Guilielmo Hobman,

Domino Joanni Girton,

Domino Richardo Read,

Domino Alexandro Clarke,

Domino Antonio Markham,

Domino Roberto Taylor,

Senatoribus  
Gravissimis.

Cum integerrimis Scholæ Publicæ,

A Reverendo olim Præsule

Domino Thomâ Magno,

Orientalis in Comitatu Eboracensi Divisionis

Archidiacono, &c.

Apud illos structæ & dotata

Anno Regni, Henrici 8vi. vicesimo primo,

Annoq; Domini Clō D XXIX,

Fiduciariis:

¶ Tum munificentissimis Novarum Aedium  
Veteribus contiguarum  
Fundatoribus,

VIII Idus Februarii, Anno Dom. 1686.

¶ Scholasticum hoc quale-quale opusculum,  
Tanquam Gratitude Aram,  
Dicat, Consecrat

Addictissimus ipsis, licet indignissimus Ludimagister,

JOANNES TWELLS,

Prædie Idus Quintiles Anno Dom. 1686.

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# EXPLANATION

Of the Rules of the

## *Oxford Grammar:*

Touching the Genders of Nouns; as they are delivered in *Quâ Mas Exprimitur*, &c.

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An Explanation of *Quâ Mas exprimitur*, &c.

### RULE I.

R. Quest. **W**hich is the first of those seven General Rules, that the Oxford Grammar gives, for knowing the Genders of Nouns by their Signification?

Ans. The first of those seven General Rules, that the Oxford Grammar gives, for the knowing the Genders of Nouns by their signification, is this,

#### General Rule I.

*Quâ mas exprimitur, vel femina, vox genus id fert:*

*Vox utrumque notans sexum communis habetur.*

2. Qu. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus, *Vox* a word, *quâ* whereby *mas* the male kind *exprimitur* is expressed, *fert id genus* is of the masculine gender; *vel* or *quâ* whereby *femina* the female kind *exprimitur* is expressed,

## An Explanation of

*pressed, fert id genus is of the feminine gender. Vox a word notans denoting utrumque sexum both kinds habetur is accounted communis common.*

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans.* This Rule concerneth Nouns, which appertain to either or both Sexes.

4. Qu. *How many Branches doth this first General Rule consist of?*

*Ans.* This first General Rule consists of Three Branches.

5. Qu. *Which is the first of these Three?*

*Ans.* Quâ mas exprimitur, vox genus id fert.

6. Qu. *What is the meaning of this first Branch?*

*Ans.* The meaning of this Branch is this, That Nouns which any way [either directly, or reductively] signifie the Male Kind, are of the Masculine Gender. Or thus:

All names of Persons or other living Creatures, that either are, or are conceived to be of the Male Kind [such as the word he may be applyed to] are of the Masculine Gender.

7. Qu. *How many sorts of Nouns do signifie the Male Kind directly?*

*Ans.* Two: (1) Such as appertain to particulars or individuals, and these are called Proper: as, *Petrus Peter, Plato, hic Dinacium, Bucephalus Alexander's great Charging-horse, Incitatus the Emperour Domitian's famous Race-horse.* (2) Such as are common, and are call'd Appellatives, but suit only with Males: as, *Vir magnus a great man, primus Senator the head Alderman, rex fortissimus a most valiant King, pater blandus a kind father, hic advena a stranger, hic equus a horse, hic leo a lion, hic gallus a cock, and the like.*

8. Qu. *How many sorts of Nouns do signifie the Male Kind reductively?*

*Ans.* Three: (1) The names of Angels: as, *Michael, Gabriel, &c.* (2) The names of Devils; as, *Lucifer, &c.* (3) Of false Gods; as, *Jupiter, Mars, Mammona or Mammonas the God of Riches, because he is represented under the shape of a Man.*

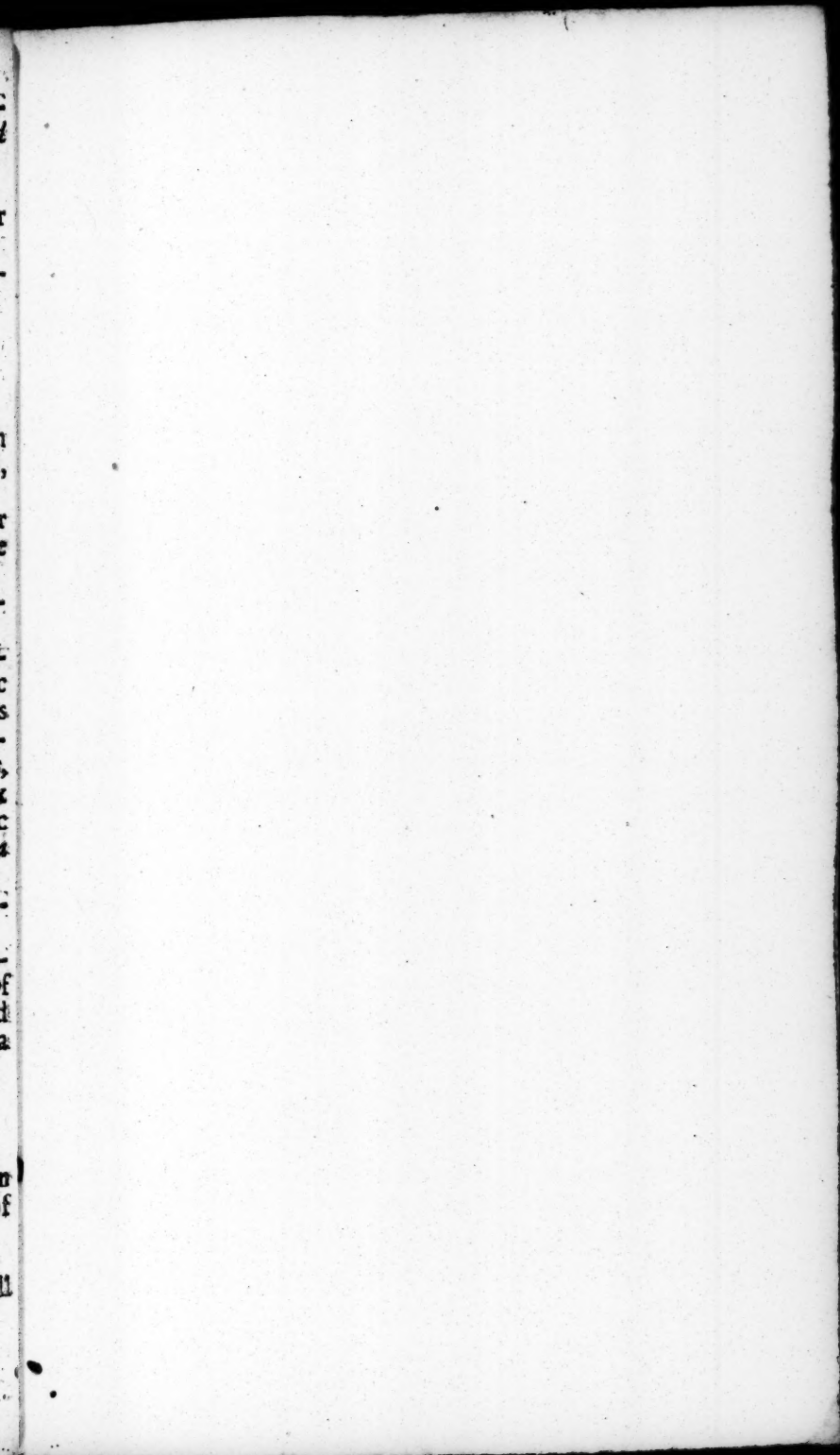
9. Qu. *Which is the second Branch of this first General Rule?*

*Ans.* Quâ femina exprimitur, vox genus id fert.

10. Qu. *What means this second Branch?*

*Ans.* This second Branch means that Nouns, which any fashion [either directly, or reductively] signifie the Female Kind, are of the Feminine Gender. Or thus:









All Names of Persons, or other living Creatures, that either are, or are conceived to be of the Female Kind. [such as the word *she* may be applyed to] are of the Feminine Gender.

11. Qu. How many sorts of Nouns are of the Female Kind?

Ans. Two: (1) Proper names: as, *Maria formosa beautiful Mary, hæc Eustochium.* (2) Appellatives; as, *Muller pudica a chaste woman, mater optima the best mother; hæc equa a mare, hæc leæna a lioness, hæc gallina a hen.*

12. Qu. What Nouns are conceived to be of the Female Kind?

Ans. The Names of Goddesses: as, *Pallas, Juno, Venus, &c.*

13. Qu. Which is the third Branch of this Rule?

Ans. *Vox utrumque notans sexum communis habetur.*

14. Qu. What is the meaning of this third Branch?

Ans. The meaning of this Branch, is this, that Nouns, which equally signifie the Male and Female Kind together, are of the Common Gender, and are used respectively for Males in the Masculine, for Females in the Feminine Gender; as, *hic & hæc conjux a husband or wife, parens a father or mother, civis a citizen whether man or woman; hic & hæc sus a boar or sow, hic & hæc bos a bull or cow, hic & hæc canis a dog or bitch, &c.* Or thus:

All names of Persons, or other living Creatures, that signifie both Male and Female [he and she] are of the Common of two Gender; and under one and the same Termination may have an Adjective of the Masculine Gender, joyned with them, when they signifie the Male; and again an Adjective of the Feminine Gender, when they signifie the Female: so that as we say, *civis Romanus, affinis meus, when we speak of Men; so we may say civis Romana, and affinis mea, when we speak of Women.*

15. Qu. Is this Branch so universally true, that there are no Exceptions from it?

Ans. From this third Branch are excepted about thirty Masculines; two or three Feminines, and as many Neuters, common only in Signification. See my Grammatica Reformata.

*The declining of the words in Quâ mas, &c.*

16. Qu. How are the Words in the Examples of this Rule declined?

Ans. The Words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus; *hic Petrus, Petri, &c. hic Plato, Platonis, &c. hic Di-*  
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nacium,

nacium, Dinacii, &c. hic Bucephalus, Bucephall, &c. hic Incitatus, Incitati, &c. hic Vir, Viri, &c. hic Senator, Senatoris, &c. hic Rex, Regis, &c. hic pater, patris, &c. hic poeta, poetæ, &c. hic advena, advenæ, &c. hic equus, equi, &c. hic leo, leonis, &c. hic gallus, galli, &c. hic Michael, Michaelis, &c. hic Gabriel, Gabrielis, &c. hic Lucifer, Luciferi, &c. hic Jupiter, Voc. O Jupiter, hic Mars, Martis, &c. hic Mammona, Mammonas, Mammonæ, &c. hæc Maria, Mariæ, &c. hæc Eustochium, Eustochii, &c. hæc mulier, mulieris, &c. hæc mater, marris, &c. hæc equa, equæ, &c. hæc leæna, leænæ, &c. hæc gallina, gallinæ, &c. hæc Pallas, Palladis, &c. hæc Juno, Junonis, &c. hæc Venus, Veneris, &c. hic & hæc conjux, conjugis, &c. hic & hæc parens, parentis, &c. hic & hæc civis, civis, &c. hic & hæc fûs, fûis, &c. hic & hæc bos, bovis, &c. hic & hæc canis, canis, &c. hic & hæc affinis, affinis, &c.

## RULE II.

1. Qu. **W** *Hich is the second of those General Rules?*  
*Ans. The second General Rule is this :*

### General Rule II.

Omne Genus nomen sibi vindicat Adjectivum,  
 Sed juxta varios fines genus id variatur.

2. Q. *How do you construe it?*

*Ans. Thus, Adjectivum nomen the Adjective whether Noun, Pronoun, or Participle vindicat challenges sibi to it self omne genus every gender ; sed but genus id that gender variatur is changed juxta varios fines according to the several terminations of the Adjective.*

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans. This second Rule concerneth Nouns Adjective.*

4. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Rule?*

*Ans. The meaning of this Rule is this, that Adjectives, whether Nouns, Pronouns, or Participles by means of their various endings lay claim to all Genders.*

5. Qu. *A little plainer if you can.*

*Ans. Thus*

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*Ans.* Thus then, Some Adjectives under one termination are fitted to Substantives of all Genders: as, hic, hæc, & hoc *foellx happy*, hic, hæc, & hoc *amans loving*; though even these In the Accusative Singular, and Nominative and Accusative Plural do change their terminations: as, felicem or felices for Masculines and Feminines, felix or felicia for Neuters.

Others are joyned under two terminations; under the one to Masculines and Feminines, under the other to Neuters: as, hic & hæc *Omnis* & hoc *omne all*: Sometimes also under the former to Masculines; but under the latter to Feminines and Neuters: as, hic *Victor*, hæc & hoc *victrix victorious*.

Lastly a third sort under three terminations are accommodated to every Gender: as, bonus *good* to the Masculine, bona to the Feminine, bonum to the Neuters.

*A Submonition.* But here let me advise you to take along with you this necessary Caution. That there are some Adjectives, which beside one common Termination in [u] both for Masculine and Feminine; have another also in [er] for the Masculine only: as, Campester, and Campestris; whereof Campester is only Masculine; Campestris common to both Masculine and Feminine.

6. Qu. *How many such Adjectives can you think on?*

*Ans.* I can reckon up fifteen. sc. Acer, Alacer, Campester, Celer, Celeber, December, Equester, November, October, Pedester, Paluster, September, Saluber, Sylvester, Volucer.

7. Qu. *Cannot you give me the sense of this Submonition in fuller and more ample terms?*

*Ans.* I'll do my endeavour. The Intent of this Submonition is to shew, that there are two ways of declining these words; the one way is as Adjectives of three Terminations, [er] [u] and [e], whereof the first is Masculine, the second is Feminine, and the third Neuter; as, hic celer, hæc celeris, hoc celere: the other way is as Adjectives of two Terminations, [u] and [e] whereof the first is Common, the second Neuter; as, hic & hæc celeris, & hoc celere.

8. Qu. *Enough. Have you any singular Observations upon this Rule?*

*Ans.* Sanctius, and his Disciple Scioppius have truly observed that Nouns Adjectives, in proper speaking, have no Gender; but endings for Gender; so that one termination is adapted to Masculines, a second to Feminines, a third to Neuters.



9. Qu. What should be the reason of that?

Ans. The reason is, because they cannot subsist of themselves in a sentence, and therefore when I say bonus, bona, &c. nothing is properly signified, but only that the Adjective is to be fitted to the Substantive, under this or that Termination.

*Of Adjectives by Nature, and Substantives by Use.*

Note therefore that an Adjective, when it stands alone in a sentence, is either become a Substantive by Use: as, *Patria one's native country*, which formerly did suppose *terra*: or that the Substantive it self is understood, and that the Adjective is of that Gender, which the suppressed Substantive is of.

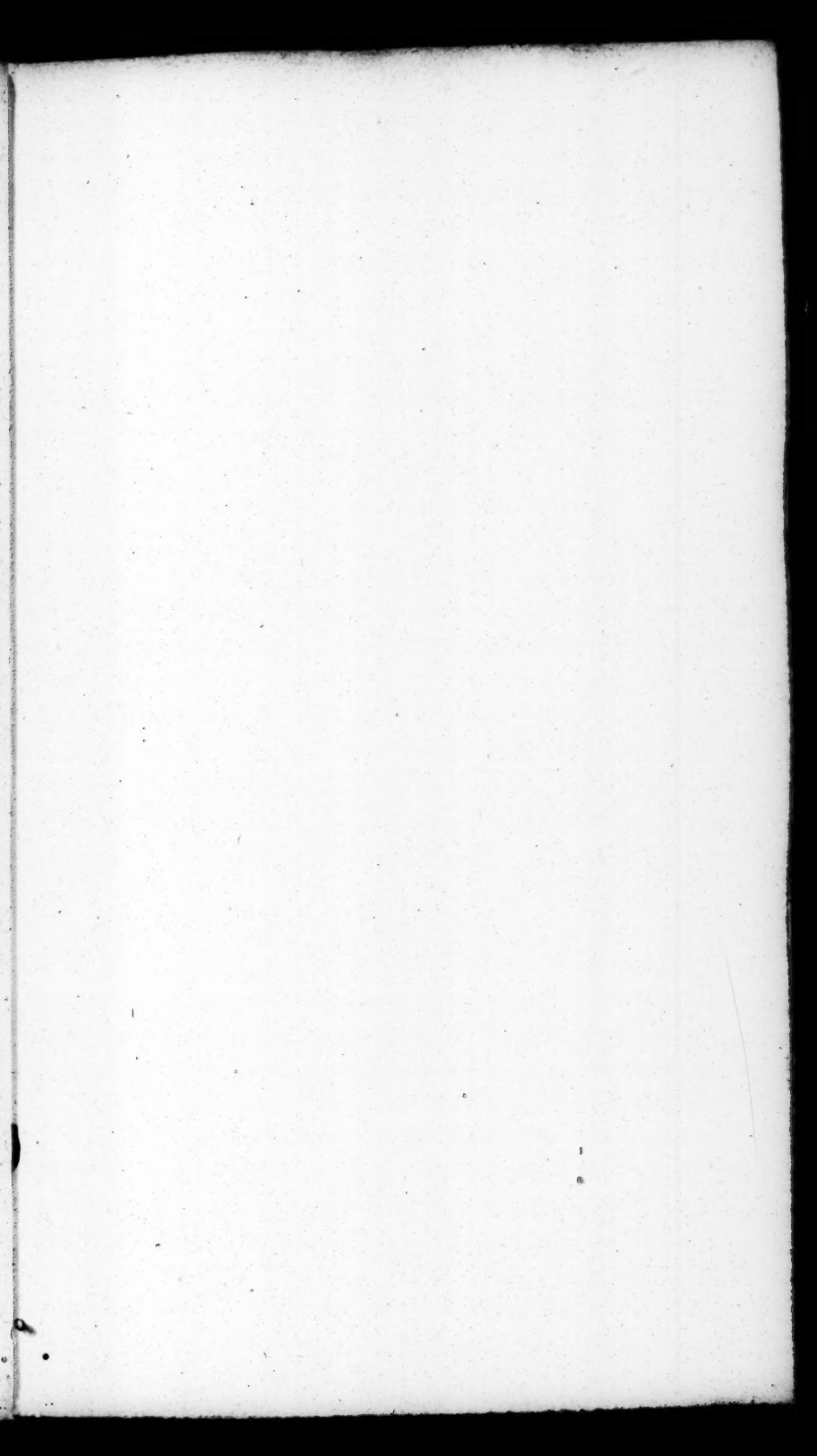
*Masc.* Which Canon once constituted will save us the expences of many both General and Special Rules, and Exceptions: as for instance, for this reason these are Masculines, *Annularis the ring-finger*, *auricularis the little finger*, *index the fore-finger*, supply *digitus*. *Mortalis*, supp. *homo*. *Majalis a barrow-pig*, *nefrens a weaned pig*, or *a shoot*, supp. *porcellus*. *Maxillaris a cheek-tooth*, supp. *dens*. *Molaris a grinder or a millstone*, supp. *dens* or *lapis*. *Martius March*, *Aprilis April*, *Quintilis July*, *September*, &c. supp. *Menfis*. *Oriens the East*, *occidens the West*, supp. *Sol*. *Profluens a running water*, *confluens the meeting together of two Rivers*, *torrens a rapid stream*, supp. *amnis* or *fluvius*.

*Fem.* These are Feminines, *Arida dry ground*, *continens the main land*, *eremus a desert*, sup. *terra*. *Frigida cold water*, sup. *aqua*. *Bipennis a halbert*, sup. *securis*. *Bidens a pitchfork or a hogrel*, sup. *securis* or *Ovis*. *Curulis a chair of Estate*, sup. *sellæ*. *Consonans a Consonant*, *Vocalis a vowel*, sup. *littera*. *Diphthongus a Diphthong*, sup. *Syllaba*. *Prægnans a Woman great with Child*, sup. *Mulier*. *Fertiana an Ague that comes every other day*, *quartana a third-day Ague*, sup. *febris*.

*Neut.* These Neuters, *Alcum or profundum the deep*, sup. *mare*. *Præsens the time present*, sup. *tempus*. *Suburbanum a country-house*, sup. *rus* or *prædium*, &c.

So as often as you meet with a Neuter Adjective without a particular Substantive expressed or suppressed, *Negotium* ought to be understood: as, *Triste lupus stabulis*, id est, *negotium triste*. The same word is understood in *accidens an accident*, *antecedens an antecedent*, *consequens a consequent*, &c.







*The Declining of the Words in omne Genus nomen.*

10. Qu. *How are the Words in the Examples of this Rule declined?*

Ans. The Words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus. Nom. hic, hæc, & hoc Felix. Gen. hujus felicitis, &c. Nom. hic, hæc, & hoc amans. Gen. hujus amantis, &c. Nom. hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne. Gen. hujus omnis, &c. Sing. Nom. hic victor, hæc & hoc victrix. Gen. hujus victoris & victricis. Dat. huic victori & victrici. Accus. hunc victorem, hanc victricem, & hoc victrix. Voc. ô victor & ô victrix. Abl. hoc victore, hæc & hoc victrice vel victrici. Plur. Nom. hi victores, hæc victrices, hæc victricia. Gen. horum victorum, harum & horum victricum. Dat. his victoribus, & victricibus. Accus. hos victores, has victrices, hæc victricia. Voc. ô victores, ô victrices, ô victricia. Abl. his victoribus, & victricibus. Nom. Bonus, bona, bonum. Gen. Boni, bonæ, boni, &c.

11. Qu. *How decline you the Words in this Submonition, as they are different from other Adjectives in [is] and [e]?*

Ans. I decline the Words in this cautionary Submonition, as they differ from other dicatale& Adjectives in [is] and [e] thus. Nom. hic acer, hæc acris, hoc acre. Voc. ô acer, ô acris, & ô acre. Nom. hic alacer, hæc alacris, hoc alacre. Voc. ô alacer, ô alacris, & ô alacre. Nom. hic campester, hæc campestris, hoc campestre. Voc. ô campester, ô campestris, ô campestre, and so likewise the other Twelve.

RULE

## RULE III.

1. Qu. **W**hich is the third General Rule for the knowing of the  
Genders of Nouns their Signification?

Ans. The Third is,

## General Rule III.

*Infra se positis legem dat vox generalis :  
Sæpe etiam fini concedit significatum.*

2. Qu. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. Vox generalis the general word dat legem imposes a gender positis upon words contained infra se under it: etiam also significatum the signification sæpe concedit doth often give place fini to the termination.

3. Qu. How many are the constituent parts of this third General Rule?

Ans. This third General Rule is composed of a Rule and an Exception.

4. Qu. Which is the Rule?

Ans. The first Verse: sc.

*Infra se positis legem dat vox generalis.*

5. Qu. What is the meaning of this Rule?

Ans. The meaning of it is this, That the general, common or universal word does often determine the Gender of other words, which are comprehended under it: as will be made apparent by the four following Rules, to which this serves for a foundation.

6. Qu. How many corollaries, deductions or inferences make you from hence?

Ans. Hence I infer four Corollaries.

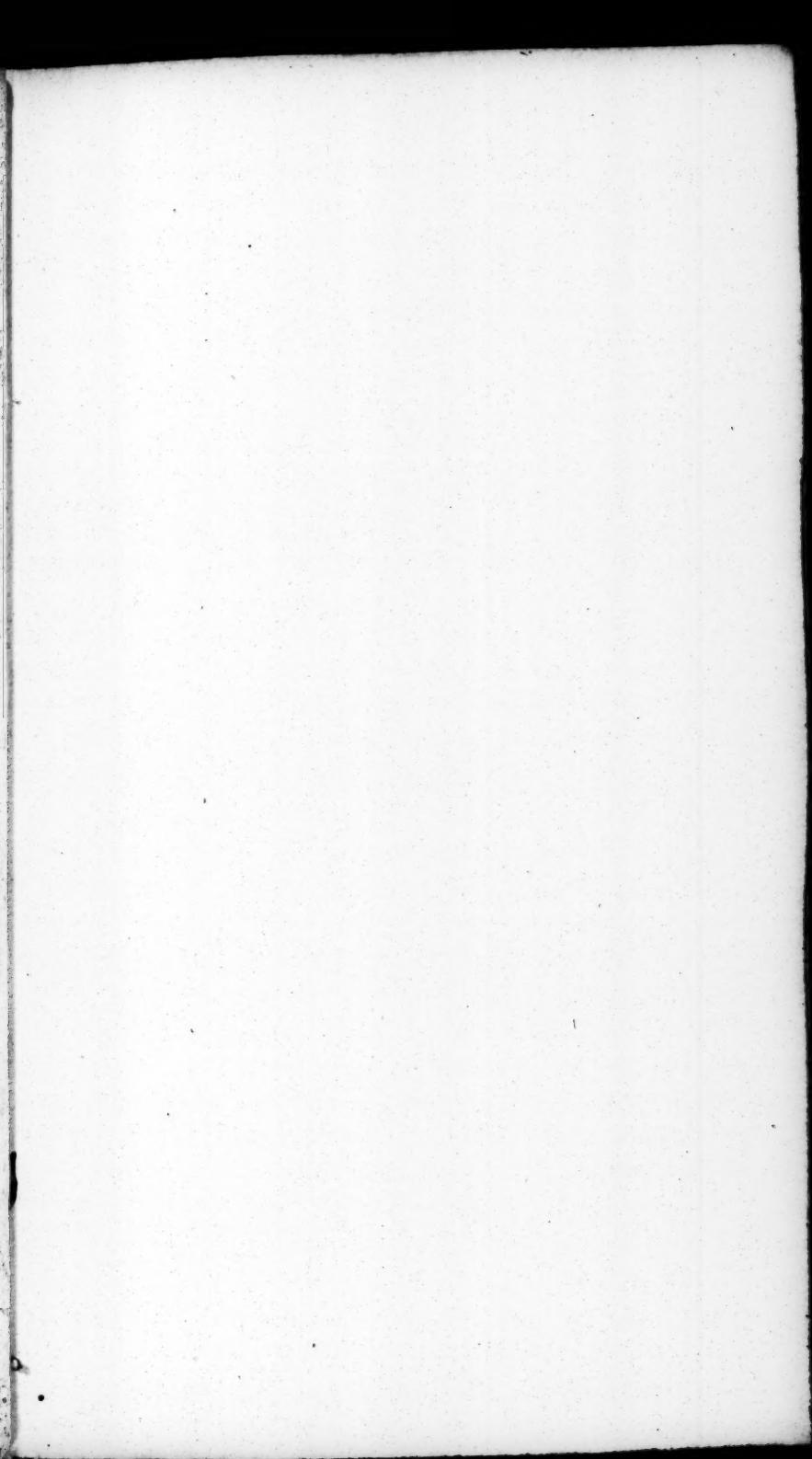
7. Qu. Which is the first?

Ans. First. By this Rule the names of Plays are Feminine: as, In Eunuchum suam, into his [Comedy] Eunuchus, Ter. because fabula is understood. Although words of this nature are sometimes put in the Masculine Gender.

8. Qu. When happens that?

Ans. That happens, when the name of the Person is affix'd to the Poem: as, Ajacem suum, his [Poem] Ajax, Suet. Necdum fialtus Orestes, and yet unfinished [Tragedy] Orestes, Juv.

9. Qu.





9. Qu. Which is the second?

Ans. Secondly. Hence it is that the names of Letters are sometimes Feminines, because *littera* is respected: as, *a*] *Longa*, *a*] *long*; *e*] *brevis*, *e*] *short* *e*.] &c. But yet they are more often Neuters, and follow the Rule of Invariables.

10. Qu. Which is the third Corollary you deduce from this Rule?

Ans. Thirdly. By this Rule the names of precious stones are sometimes Masculine, when *lapillus* is regarded; sometimes Feminine, when *Gemma* is understood; as, *hic Achates an Agat*, *hæc Sapphirus a Sapphire*.

11. Qu. Which is the fourth?

Ans. Hence lastly names of Numbers ending in [*io*] are Masculines: as, *hic Unio an Ace*, *hic Ternio a Trey*, *hic Senio a Six*, &c. because the general word [*Numerus*] is attended to.

12. Qu. Which is the Exception?

Ans. *Sæpe etiam finis concedit significatum.*

13. Qu. What is the sense of the Exception?

Ans. The sense of the Exception is this, That though the Gender is mostly prescribed by the common word or signification, yet sometimes greater account is made of the Termination.

And for this reason *Operæ Labourers*, *Custodiæ Guards or Centries*, *vigiliæ the watch*, *excubiæ watch and ward*, though they signify Men, are used in the Feminine; and *scortum an harlot*, *manciplus a slave*, *prostitulum a common prostitute*, always in the Neuter Gender. The cause whereof is this: Such Nouns as these primarily and properly signify the Action, and by a Metonymy of the Effect, are spoken of the Actors themselves, or of the Persons who perform such and such work (thus 1 Cor. 1. 30. *Christ Jesus* is said of God to be made unto us Sanctification & Redemption, i.e. Sanctifier & Redeemer;) and thereupon they reserve the Gender of their proper Signification.

*The declining of the words in infra se positis.*

14. Qu. How are the words in the Examples of this Rule declined?

Ans. The words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus; *hæc eunuchus*, *eunuchus*: *hic Ajax*, *Ajaci*; *hic Orestes*, *Orestæ*: Nom. *hæc* [*hoc*] *a*.] Gen. *a*.] invariable, &c. Nom. *hæc* [*hoc*] *e*.] Gen. *e*.] invariable, &c. *hic Achates*, *Achata*; *hæc Sapphirus*, *Sapphir*; *hic unio*, *unionis*; *hic ternio*, *ternionis*; *hic senio*, *senionis*. Plur. *hæc operæ*, *operarum*, Plur. *hæc custodiæ*, *custodiarum*, Plur. *hæc vigiliæ*, *vigillarum*, Plur. *hæc excubiæ*, *excubiarum*;



blarum, hoc scortum, scorti; hoc mancipium, mancipii; hoc prostibulum, prostibuli; hæc sanctificatio, sanctificationis; hæc redemptio, redemptionis.

## RULE IV.

**N. Qu.** **W**hich is the fourth General Rule, whereby to know the Genders of Nouns by their Signification?

**Ans.** The fourth General Rule, as also the first Superstructional one (upon the Third, viz. *Infra se positis*) is this:

### General Rule IV.

*Uncia si demas, mas est As, & sua turba.*

**2. Qu.** *How do you construe it?*

**Ans.** Thus. As a pound weight *est* is mas masculine, & sua turba and so are its parts and compounds; si demas if you except Uncia an Ounce.

**3. Qu.** *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

**Ans.** This Rule concerneth the Noun As, and its parts and Compounds.

**4. Qu.** *What is the meaning of this Rule?*

**Ans.** The meaning of this Rule is this; That as *as* is a pound-weight, with all those nouns, that signifie its parts; as, *quincunx* five ounces, *sextans* an ounce and an half, or two ounces; as also the compounds thereof, *Decussis* Ten pound weight, *Centussis* an Hundred pound weight, are of the Masculine Gender.

**5. Qu.** *Is this an Absolute Rule?*

**Ans.** No. Conditional.

**6. Qu.** *Upon what condition is this Rule true?*

**Ans.** The condition is this, *Uncia si demas*.

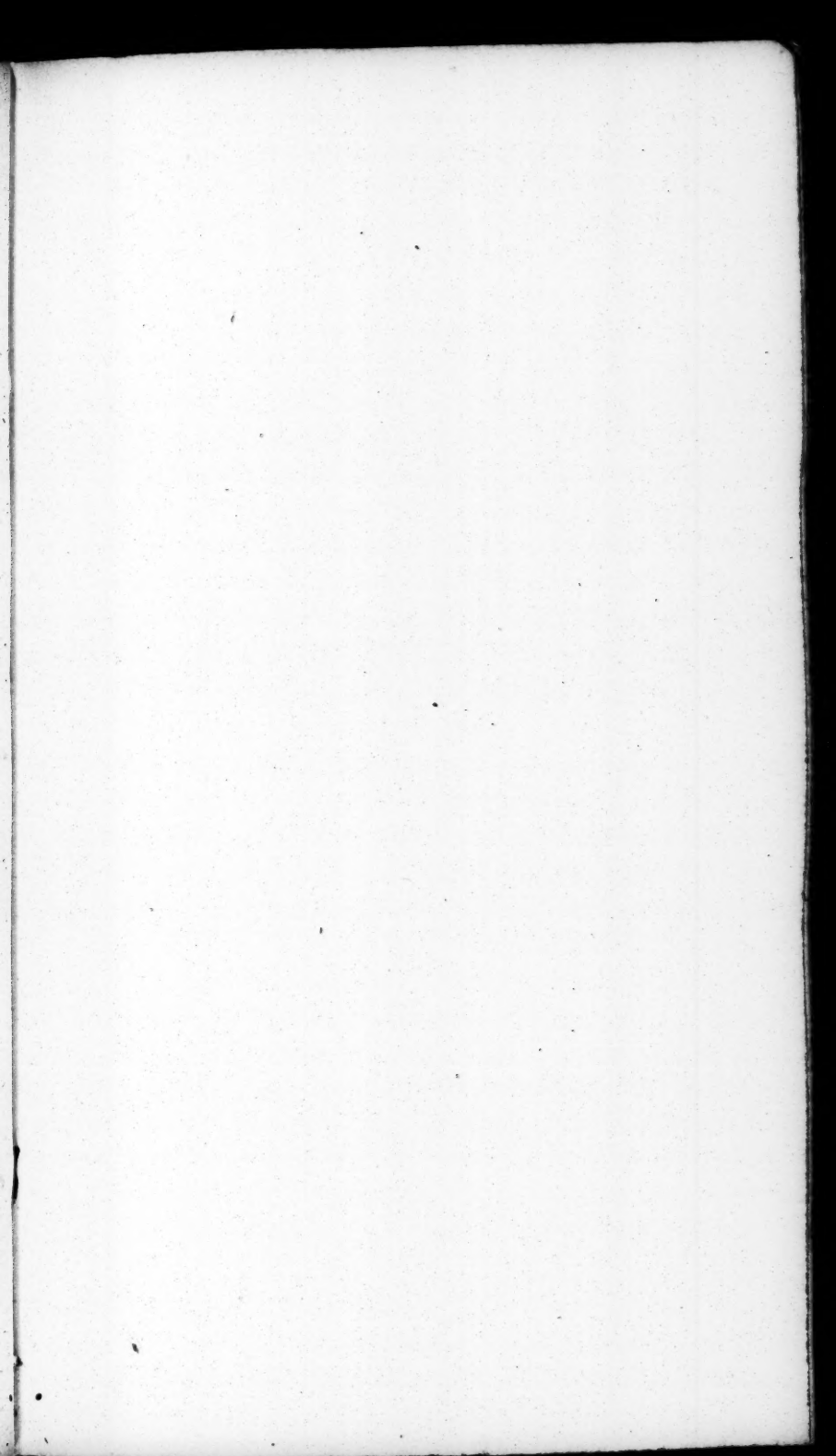
**7. Qu.** *What is the meaning of it?*

**Ans.** Always provided that *uncia* an ounce, and its compounds likewise ending in [*a*], be feminines.

**8. Qu.** *How do you apply this Superstructional to the foundation Rule?*

**Ans.** Thus. The reason of this Rule must be fetched from a General word, because the parts and compounds of the Roman As are reckoned as pieces of Money, and so therein is considered

Numus





Numus from Nomos a Law, because the use of it, as being highly necessary, was brought in by Law.

9. Qu. What need then was there of a proviso for Uncia?

Ans. Why, Uncia has always been feminine, as being derived of unâ (sup. parte) as if it were unica.

10. Qu. How are the words in the Examples of this Rule declined?

*The declining of the words in Uncia si demas.*

Ans. The words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus; hic as, assis; hic quincunx, quincuncis; hic sextans, sextantis; hic decussis, decussis; hic centussis, centussis; hæc uncia, uncia.

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## RULE V.

1. Qu. **W**hich is the fifth general and second superstructional Rule, for knowing the Genders of Nouns by their Signification?

### General Rule V.

Ans. The fifth general and second superstructional Rule is this,

*Vox Venti, fluvii & montis ferè, propria mas est.*

2. Qu. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. Propria vox the proper names venti of winds, ferè generally fluvii of rivers & and montis of mountains, est are mas of the masculine gender.

3. Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth the Names of Winds, Rivers and Mountains.

4. Qu. What Branch of the Rule is it, that concerns the Names of Winds?

Ans. Vox Venti propria mas est.

5. Qu. What is the meaning of this Branch of the Rule?

Ans. The meaning of this Branch of the Rule is, That the Names of Winds are always Masculine; as, Zephyrus the West-wind,

wind, *Auster* the South-wind, *Boreas* the North-wind, *Aquilo* the North-east-wind, *Etesiae* anniversary-winds.

6. Qu. What Branch of the Rule is it, that concerneth the Names of Rivers and Mountains?

Ans. That Branch of the Rule, which concerneth the Gender of the Names of Rivers and Mountains is this,

Vox fluvii, & montis ferè propria mas est.

7. Qu. What is the meaning of this Branch of the Rule?

Ans. The meaning hereof is, That the Names of Rivers and Mountains, most an end are of the Masculine Gender; as, *hic Euphrates a River of Mesopotamia*; *Tigris a River*, that parting *Mesopotamia* and *Assyria*, runs through *Babylon*, and then joyning *Euphrates*, falls into the *Persian Gulf*. *Ganges* a great River, that divides the *East-Indies* into two parts. *Matrona* the *Marne* that falls into *Sequana* the *Seyne*, Rivers of *France*. *Hic Erix a Mountain of Sicily*; *Othrys and Ossa Mountains of Thessaly*.

8. Qu. How is this second applicable to the foundation Rule?

Ans. Thus. The reason of this Rule also is to be taken from a General word; for in Names of Winds *Ventus* is concealed.

9. Qu. How then comes it to pass, that *Lalaps* the name of a Wind is always used in the Feminine Gender?

Ans. I grant that *Lalaps* is ever Feminine, as retaining that Gender in Latin, which it hath in Greek, being originally a Greek word *λαλαψ*; but I deny that it signifies properly any particular Wind, but only a Whirl-wind.

10. Qu. Why say you, that the Names of Rivers and Mountains are most an end Masculines?

Ans. Because, as to the Names of Rivers and Mountains the Rule is not General; and therefore in the textual reading you will find [ferè] in the Explanation most an end. For they also frequently follow the Rule of Termination, according to the Exception from the Fundamental Rule.

Sæpe etiam fini concedit significatum.

Thus. *Allia a river in Italy* [where the Romans were routed by the Gauls with a great slaughter, hence *Allienfis dies*, *Cic. Suet.* is noted in their Calendar for an unlucky day] is used by *Lucan* in the Feminine Gender according to the Rule of Termination. So *Durantia*, *Garumna*, *Matrona*, *Mosella*, and others by *Ausonius*. So *Jader* and *Nar* are used neutrally, the former by *Lucan*, the latter by *Cicero*.

Thus also *Ossa* is feminine in *Lucan*, *Oera* in *Ovid* and *Claudian*, and *Othrys* among the Greeks, *Aëna* is always Feminine, so is *Ida* in *Virgil*, &c.

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*The declining of the words in Vox Ventl.*

11. Qu. *How are the words in the Examples of this Rule declined?*

Ans. The words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus; hic Zephyrus, Zephyri; hic Auster, Austri; hic Aquilo, Aquilonis; Plur. hi Etesia, Etesiarum; hic Euphrates, Euphrata & Euphratis; hic Tigris, Tigris & Tigridis; hic Gangis, Gangis; hæc Matrona, Matronæ; hæc Sequana, Sequanæ; hic Eryx, Erycis; hic Othrys, Othryos and Othryis; hic Ossa, Ossa; hæc lælaps, lælapis; hæc Allia, Allia; hæc Durantia, Durantia; hæc Garumna, Garumnæ; hæc Mosella, Mosellæ; hoc Jader, Jaderis; hoc Nar, Naris; hæc Oeta, Oetæ; hæc Ætna, Ætnæ; hæc Ida, Idæ.

**RULE VI.**

1. Qu. **W**hich is the sixth General and third superstructural Rule, given in the Oxford Grammar, for the knowing of the Genders of Nouns by their Signification?

Ans. The sixth general and third superstructural Rule, given in the Oxford Grammar, for the knowing of the Genders of Nouns by their Signification is,

*General Rule VI.*

Insula, Item navis, regio, urbs, muliebrīa sunt.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

Ans. Thus. Insula let the proper name of an Island, Item also Navis of a Ship, Regio of a Country, Urbs of a City sunt hæc muliebrīa feminines.

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

Ans. This Rule concerns the Names of Cities, Countries, Ships, and Islands.

4. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Rule?*

Ans. In this Rule are contained the four sorts of Nouns aforesaid, for the most part feminine, that is to say, by reason of the General Word they respect.

5. Qu.

5. Qu. What general Word is respected in the Names of Cities?

Ans. Urbs: as, hæc Lutetia Paris, Neapolis Naples, Corinthus Corinth.

6. Qu. What Universal word is respected in Names of Countries?

Ans. In Names of Countries one of these three: viz. Regio, provincia, terra: as, hæc Ægyptus Ægypt.

7. Qu. What common word is respected in Names of Ships?

Ans. Navis: as, Centaurus magna the great Centaure, hæc Argo the Ship wherein Jason and his Company sailed to Colchis, to fetch away the golden fleece.

8. Qu. What general word do the Names of Islands respect?

Ans. Insula: as, hæc Delos the chief Island of the Cyclades, where Apollo and Diana are reported to be born; hæc Cyprus an Isle in the Mediterranean Sea, consecrated to Venus.

9. Qu. How do you apply this third Superstructural to the Fundamental Rule?

Ans. Thus. Although it be very true that the Gender of this sort of Nouns is mostly assumed from the Common Word; yet the Rule is not altogether General and Absolute; and therefore the Grammarians are mistaken that pretend that this kind of Nouns, saving only some few, are by their own Nature Feminines; as will be made apparent by the ensuing Catalogue.

#### *A Catalogue of the Names of Countries, Islands, Towns and Cities.*

Of those which are terminated with a Vowel.

A of the first Declension. Such Nouns ending in *a* of the first Declension, are of the feminine Gender by the Rule of Termination: as, Roma, Ardea, Larissa.

Touching those Names of Countries, which end in *ia*, &c. as, Italia, Gallia, Judea, Gracia, it is probably conceived that they are Adjectives taken Substantively, whose Masculine and Neuter Genders are now mostly grown out of use; and that the reason of their being Feminines is because *Terra* or *Tellus*, or *Regio*, are referred to, therein. The ground of this opinion is, first, because the Masculines of some of those words are yet remaining; as, Lacedæmoniis from Lacedæmon, whence is Lacedæmonia. Phrygius from Phryx, whence is Phrygia: So Thracius from Thrax, whence is Thracia, with which and the rest *Terra* or *Regio* is understood. Secondly, because the Word *Terra* is often found in Authors put in the same Case with these Words. Whence we read in *Cæsar*, ex usu terræ Galliæ; in *Livy*, extra terram Italiæ; in *Apuleius*, morem Thessaliæ Regionis.

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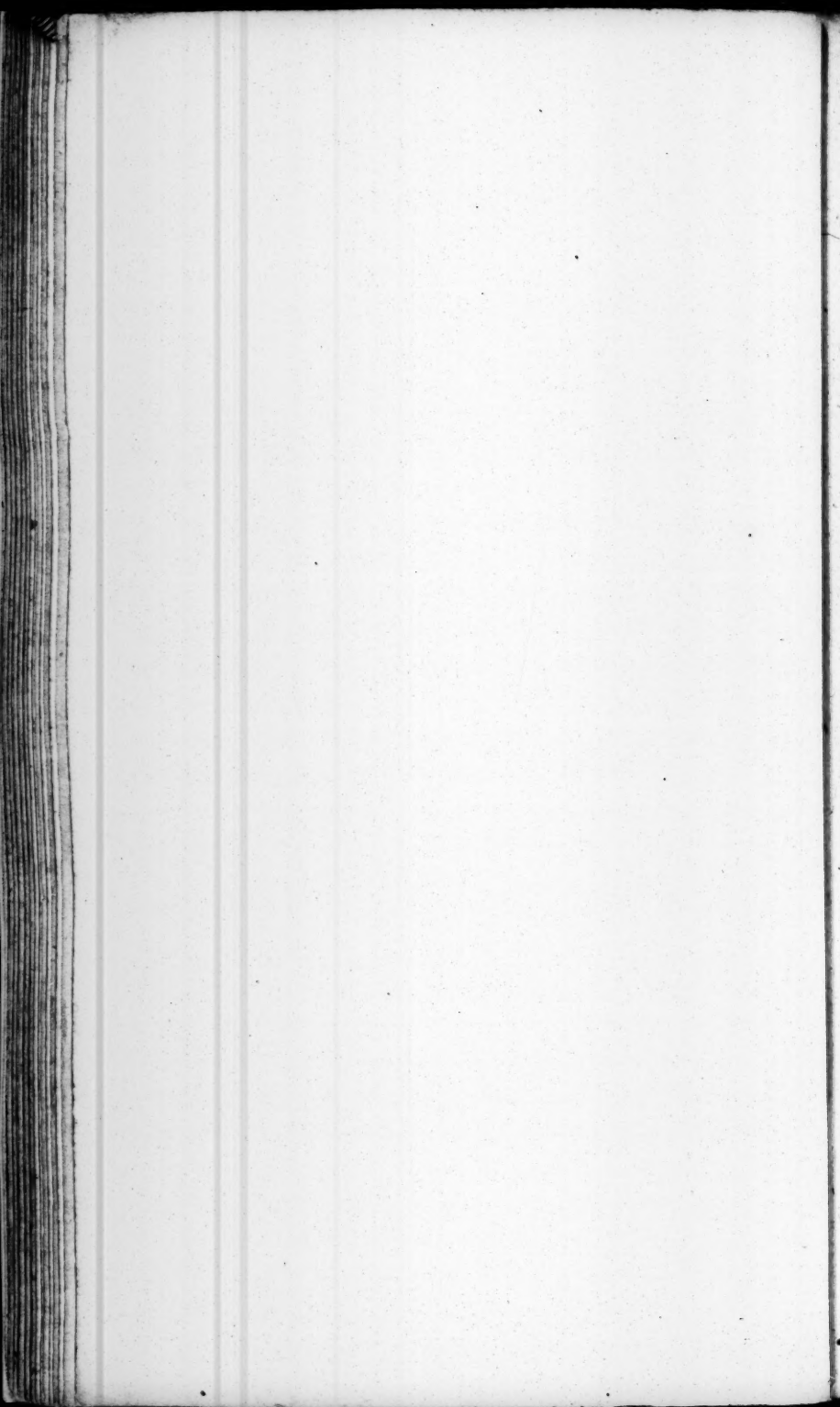
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*E* of the first Declension. Those that end in *e* of the first Declension are Feminines by the same Rule: as, hæc *Mitylene*, *es*; *Helice*, *es*; and the like is to be said of Plurals in *e*: as, *Athena*, *Mycena*.

*A* Plur. of the second Dec. *A* in Plural names of Towns of the second Declension is a neutral termination: as, *Bactra*, *Ecbatana*, *Artaxata*, *Cythera*, *Susa*.

*A* and *E* Sing. of the third Dec. *A* and *E* in names of Towns of the third Declension, and singular Number are neutral terminations according to the Rule: as, *Zeugma*, *Reate*, *Praneste*. *Altum Praneste*, Virg. *Frigidum Praneste*, Horat. And when *Virgil* writes *Praneste* sub ipsâ, *Juvenal* gelidâ *Praneste*, it is a Syllepsis, *Urbe* being understood and referred to; or rather because formerly they said hæc *Pranestis*, &c. hoc *Praneste*, as *Servius* testifies. *Stephanus* is for *Pranestus*, and *Ptolemy* for *Pranestum*.

*I* and *T* Sing. *I* in names of Towns of the Singular number, as also *y*, is a neutral termination, like *Gummi*, *Moly* Indeclinable; hence *Illiturgi*, *Aixi*, *Æpy*, *Dory*. Et summis ingestum montibus *Æpy*. Stat. 4. *Thebaid*. *ἡ δὲ πόλις ἄντρον*. *Homer*.

*I* Plur. Plurals in *I* are known Masculines by their termination: as, *Delphi*, *Argi*, *Philippi*, *Gabii*, *Veii*.

*O*. So likewise Proper Names of Towns ending in *O* are Masculines by their termination: as, hic *Sulmo*, hic *Croco*, and so is *Narbo* and *Hippo*; which two yet are read with Feminine Adjectives, in *Martial* and *Silius*, by a Syllepsis with respect unto *Urbs*: as, *Pulcherrima Narbo*, *Mari*. out of which respect it is that, *Sirmio*, *Tarraco*, and *Castulo* being of a Masculine termination, are yet used as Feminines: as, *Venusta Sirmio*, *Catull*.

*Of those which end in a Consonant.*

These are Five-fold, according to the final Consonants *L. M. N. R. S.* to which perhaps *T* may be added.

*L*. Words ending in *L* we know are Neuters by their Termination: as, *Hispal*; celebre *Oceano Hispal*, *Sil. Suthul*; ad oppidum *Suthul* pervenit, *Sall*.

*Im, Um, On*, short. *Im, Um*, and *On* from *ov*, in Names of Towns are Neutral Terminations by the eleventh Rule: Hence *Cim*, *Brundisium*, *Pergamon*, and the like are Neuters. *Sidonius* therefore spake *καὶ τὸν Βρυγασα*, or by a Syllepsis, when he said, *carmi*. 5.

— Nostris

— Nostri petimus succurre ruinis;  
Lugdunūque tuam, dum præteris, aspice, victor.

Some are so vain, as to gather from hence that there is both *Lugdunus* and *Lugdunum*. Though it's true the *Greeks* say *Ilios* and *Ilion*; the latter you may read as common as can be; as, *ecce ditque superbum Ilion. Virg. 3. Æneid.* In *Homer. Iliad. v.* Ἰλίου ἀπὸ πύλης. Il. d. and elsewhere Ἰλίου ἱπῶν. Il. χ. Ἰλίου ὄφρυάων. Thus *Ovid. Ep. Penel. Ilios disjecta.* And *Metam.* Fable the X. Postquam alta cremata est *Ilios*. The like may be said of *Epidaurus* and *Epidaurum*; the former is Masculine with *Homer* in *Bæotia*, where you may read ἀμπελόεντος Ἐπίδουρον. *Epidaurus* well stored with vines. But *Strabo* has it feminine, ἡ Ἐπίδουρος. *Pliny* Neuter, *Epidaurum* celebre. So *Saguntus* and *Saguntum*; the latter always Neuter; and the former always Feminine.

*Colchos* too is of the feminine Gender according to *Vossius*; like *Ilios*, *Saguntus*, *Sestos* or *Sestus*; but this Word is by the Ancients always taken for the People: *Colchus an Assyrius. Hor. Auratus Aries Colchorum.* *Cic. Cum Colchos peterent. Mela.* We use *Colchis*, *idos*, for the Country.

On long. Words ending in *ur* vary with the *Greeks*, but the *Latins* use them for the most part in the Feminine Gender, with respect unto *Urbs* the General Word: as, *Dorica, Ancon, Juv. Regia Pleuron, Sil. Alta Croton, Id.*

R. Those that end in R are Neuters by their terminations: as, *Summum Tuder, Sil. Gadir; Tartessus Hispania civitatem, quam nunc Tyril, mutato nomine, Gadir habent, Sallustius 2. Histor.* For as *Priscian* observes, had it not been Neuter, he would have said *Gadirem*. *Festus Avienus* uses *Gadir* in the feminine Gender, but it respects the Noun *Urbs*.

Ur. *Tibur* is always Neuter: as, *Tiburque tuum, Virg. so Tuder, Sil.*

In the Genders of *Anxur* likewise, they had an Eye upon its termination; for some Nouns in *Ur* being Masculine; as, *Vultur, Turtur*; and some Neuter; as, *Guttur, Jecur*; but none feminine; thence Authors having regard to the termination (as I said) of this Word, have used it in the Masculine and Neuter Genders, but not in the feminine; as, *ad anxur oppugnandum. Liv. Impositum saxi candentibus Anxur, Hor. Candidus Anxur aquls, Mart.*



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We come now to those Proper Names of Countries, Islands, Towns, and Cities that end in S.

As. *Agragas* (or as it should be rather written *Acragas*, it being *Ἀκράγας* in Greek) a Town in *Sicily*, called by the *Latins* *Agrigentum*, is feminine in *Strabo*: as, *Ἀκράγας ἡ Ἰωνίου ἕως*. But others use it as a Masculine: either because the River was first so called; for *Thucydides* tells us that the City took its denomination from the River; or because Nouns in *as* *antis* are Masculines by their Termination. So *Strabo* says, *ὁ Ἀκράγας* a City of *Doris*, *ὁ Τάεγας* a City of *Calabria*, otherwise call'd *Tarentum*, wherein *Lucan*, imitating the *Greeks*, said, *Antiquisque Tardæ*.

Os. *Argos* is made of *Ἀργ* of the first Declension of Greek contracts, which are all of the Neuter Gender, if they end in *os*, like *πῆχ*. Hence *Horace* and *Lucan* respecting the termination rather than the Signification of it used it in the Neuter Gender.

Us from *os*. Nouns in *us*, that in Greek end in *os*, and are of a Parissyllabick Declension cannot be known by their Termination or Declension; since they are sometimes masculine: as, *ὁ λόγ*; sometimes feminine: as, *ἡ ὁδός*; as also with the *Latins*, *fructus* is masculine, *manus* feminine; this is the reason, why Towns, Countries, and Islands of this Termination and Declension are partly masculine, and partly feminine; but oftner feminine because the Termination doth not gain say, and the signification or general Words, which in the understanding go along with such Nouns, favour that Gender.

And therefore these are feminines both to the *Latins* and *Greeks*, viz. *Ninus*, *Tyrus*, *Ephesus*, *Miletus*, *Rhodus*, and many others.

*Sestos* in Greek is found to be of the masculine Gender, as *Stephanus* and *Eustathius* testifie; but *Ovid* makes it feminine in *Leander's* Epistle; as, *vel tua me Sestos, vel te mea sumat Abydos*.

*Ovid* in like manner seems to have joined a Masculine Adjective to *Lesbos*, *Et Methymnæ potantur littore Lesbi*; and this is the reading in Manuscripts and old Editions, though *Adam's*, I confess, makes it feminine, and reads it *Methymnææ*, but I see no reason why we should depart from the old Codices.

*Abydos* in the Nominative is said without controversie: But the *Quare* is whether there be also *Abydon*. 'Tis a vulgar opinion, that there is, because of that of *Virgil* — *Ostriferi fauces tentantur Abydi*; for else, say they, he would have said *Ostri-*

*Ostriferæ*. But if there be such a Word, as *Abydon* in the Nominative, it is, as *Stephanus* and *Eustathius* tell us, a City in Italy, and not the name of the Town that lies opposite to *Sestor*: and therefore either *Virgil* set aside this Distinction, or else used it in the Masculine Gender by reason of its Termination.

*Corinthus* with the *Latins* is always feminine (says *Vossius*) but with the *Greeks* it is sometimes masculine; for though *Gasper Scioppius*, says he, opines that it is masculine by Termination, and alledges in his defence that of *Velleius* lib. 1. *Hales* *Corinthum*, qui antea fuerat *Ephyre*, in *Isthmo* condidit. And that Verse out of *Propertius*'s third book, Eleg. 4th. *Nec miser æra paro clade, Corinthe, tuâ*; yet, he goes on: In all the Codices of *Velleius* I find *Corinthum* quæ. Nor does his Quotation out of *Propertius* stand him in better stead, since *miser* relates to the Poet, and not to *Corinth*; to which *Pascasius*, replies *Vossius*, putat miserum dici, qui *Corinthe* clade quasi gaudet. Sed quis dubitat, miserlorem esse *Corinthum*, quæ cladem patitur; and so (in my sense) as it were implicitly yields up the Cause. However let us leave them to their sawing, and proceed. He had more truly said that *Coriolus* was Masculine, because of that saying of *Florus* lib. 1. c. 11. *Coriolus* quoque (prohi pudor) victus adè gloriæ fuit, ut captum opidum *C. Marcius Coriolanus*, quasi *Numantium* aut *Africam*, nomini induceret. This reading I found in the principal Edition of all, and in the ancient Manuscripts.

The termination also is referred to in *Pontus*, which, not only when it signifies a Sea, but also when it is taken for a Country [in Asia the less, lying between *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, whither *Ovid* was banished] is Masculine.

*Us* from *us*. *Us* in Words, which in *Greek* end in *us* contracted of *eus* is a masculine termination. Hence *Pessinus* and *Daphnus* are of the masculine Gender; and so in respect of termination *Amathus*, *Trapezus*, *Opus*, *Hydrus*, *Phlius*, and the like, are masculine, whereof yet some, as *Opus* and *Amathus*, are used as feminines, respect being had unto *Urbs* the General Noun by a Syllepsis or Hyponæa. Thus *Ovid*, *Pisces* amque *Gnidon*, gravidamque *Amathunta* metallis. So also *Cerasus* a City of *Pontus* [so called from its abounding with Cherries] is masculine by nature, because in *Greek* 'tis *Κεραούς* of *Κερα*.

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Words ending in *Ts* are of the feminine Gender, like the Appellatives *Chelys* and *Chlamys*; whence also *Γόγυς*, in Latin *Gorgys*, is feminine in *Homer*.

And so much for Proper Names of Cities, &c. ending in *S*.

*T*. And if in some Codices of *Frontinus de Colonia*, chap. 5. as also in *Pliny* Lib. 3. c. 5. you meet with *Nepet* Apocopated from *Nepete* a City of *Tuscany*, it is neuter, either by reason of its termination *T*, or because it is made of *Nepete*, which is plainly Neuter by the ending and declining.

10. Qu. Have you any Rule to guide you in this uncertainty of the Genders of Proper Names of Towns, Cities, Countries, and Islands: to know (if you meet with any other besides those particularly here mentioned in the Rule and Catalogue) which are of the Masculine, which of the Feminine, and which of the Neuter Gender?

*N. B.* Ans. The Rule of direction to know the Genders of Proper Names of Cities, Towns, &c. is to observe the termination of the Words; for according to the termination of the Words, so is the Gender of them: Those are of the Masculine Gender, whose termination is Masculine; and those are Neuters, whose termination is Neutral; and if any Word of a Masculine or Neutral termination be found to be of the Feminine Gender, it is by a Syllepsis, respect being had to their several Common Words, *Urbs* or *Civitas*, *Regio*, *Terra*, *Insula*, &c. But yet, Note, in our using of these Words, we must follow Use, and take that for the Gender of them, which they used to be read in.

11. Qu. Well. But, pray, tell me one thing; how comes it to pass, that the General Words, *Urbs*, *Civitas*, *Terra*, have received of the Authors of the Latin Tongue a Feminine Termination?

Ans. Why, I'll tell you according to the best of my knowledge, because, though they be not properly of any Sex, yet they do in some degree represent the Female Sex, in that they are, as it were the Mothers of their Inhabitants, which they do bring forth. And therefore Cities were heretofore painted in the Shape of Women. And *Jerusalem* is called by the Jews the Daughter of *Sion*, and *Tertullian* calls *Utica* the Sister of *Carthage*. For the same reason *Tellus*, which denotes the Globe of the Earth, with its parts, is reckoned among the Females; the Gentiles made a Goddess of it, and by *Livy* it is styled *Alma Mater*.

The same may be said of the names of Trees, which are the Subject of the next Rule: for though the Names of Trees that end in *Or* and *Os* are rather Masculine, yet the *Latins* have ordered *Arbor* or *Arbos* to be Feminine; Because like Mothers they bring forth and bear fruit; and the Suckers, Scyons, and Branches are accounted their Young ones and Children.

*The declining of the words in Insula, Item Navis.*

12. Q. *How are the Words in the Examples of this Rule declined?*

Ans. The Words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus. *Hæc Lutetia Lutetiæ, hæc Neapolis Neapolis, hæc Corinthus Corinthi, hæc Ægyptus Ægypti, hæc Centaurus Centauri, hæc Argo Argûs, hæc Delos Deli, hæc Cyprus Cyprî.*

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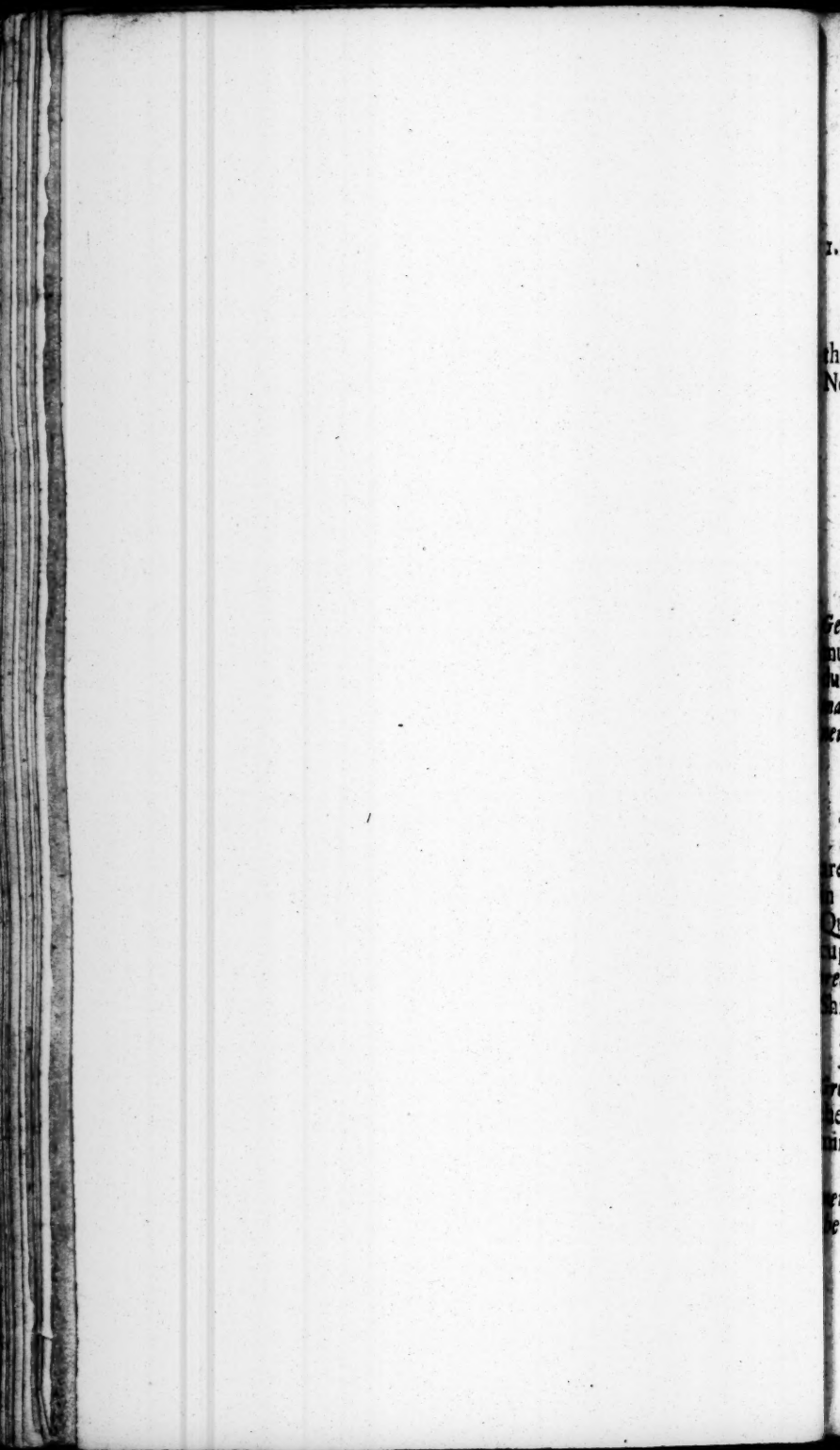
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## RULE VII.

1. Qu. **W**hich is the seventh and last General Rule whereby to know the Genders of Nouns by their Signification?

Ans. The seventh General and fourth Superstructional Rule, that the Oxford Grammar gives us, for to know the Genders of Nouns by their Signification, is,

### General Rule VII.

Hæc Arbor. Mas Ster, Spinus, Dumus: Dubiumque Est Rubus: Hoc Um, Robur, acer, Suberque Silerque.

2. Qu. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. Arbor the Names of Trees hæc are of the Feminine Gender. Ster names of Trees ending in ster, Spinus a Sloe-tree, Dumus a Brier, mas are masculines: que and Rubus a Bramble est is dubium doubtful: Um names of trees in-um, robur an oak, acer a maple, que and suber a cork, que and siler an osier hoc are of the neuter gender.

3. Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth the Names of Trees.

4. Qu. What is the meaning of this Rule?

Ans. The meaning of this Rule is this: That names of Trees are, amongst the Latins, Feminine, for the same Reason, I gave in the last preceding Application: as, Pinus alta a tall Pine, Quercus magna a large Oak, Ulmus annosa an old Elm, infausa suppressus the unlucky Cypress, Platanus Cæsareana the Royal Plane-tree, hæc Pomus or Malus an Apple-tree (but for the Mast of a ship 'tis Masculine) hæc Pyrus a Pear-tree.

5. Qu. Why do you say amongst the Latins?

Ans. Because many Names of Trees are masculines with the Greeks, and the Latins too have used a few in that Gender, either in imitation of the Greeks, or having an Eye upon the Termination.

6. Qu. Doth therefore that memorable Exception (to the Fundamental Rule) Sæpe etiam fini concedit significatum take place in the Names of Trees also?

## An Explanation of

*Ans.* Yes, most certainly, and thence arise those three Exceptions (from the main Rule, *sc.* *Hæc Arbor*;) which near upon take up the whole Distich.

7. Qu. Which is the first Exception from *hæc Arbor*?

*Ans.* It is this, *Mas Ster, Spinus, Dumus.*

8. Qu. Is this Exception a single one? or doth it consist of more Branches than one?

*Ans.* It hath two Branches; the first of a sort, the second of two particular Names of Trees.

9. Qu. Which is the first Branch?

*Ans.* *Mas ster.*

10. Qu. What is the meaning of this Branch?

*Ans.* The meaning of this Branch is this, That all Names of Trees, that end in *Ster* are of the Masculine Gender: as, *Olester* a wild Olive, *Pinaster* a wild Pine, *Piraster* a wild Pear tree.

11. Qu. Which is the second Branch?

*Ans.* *Spinus, Dumus.*

12. Qu. What is the meaning of this Branch?

*Ans.* The meaning of this Branch is this, That these two Names of Trees are used in the Masculine Gender; the first by *Serv.* the latter by *Ovid.*

13. Qu. Which is the second Exception from *hæc Arbor*?

*Ans.* The second Exception from *hæc Arbor* is this, *Dubiūm est Rubus.*

14. Qu. What is the meaning of this Exception?

*Ans.* The meaning of it is this, That *Rubus* is doubtful, but rather masculine: as, *Asper rubus Virg.* the rough Bramble, *Rubus contorta Prud.* the twisted Bramble.

15. Qu. Which is the third Exception?

*Ans.* It is this, *Hoc um, Robur, acer, subérque, silérque.*

16. Qu. Is not this Exception a single one?

*Ans.* No. It is divided into two Branches; the first of a kind, the second of four particular Names of Trees.

17. Qu. Which is the first Branch? and what means it?

*Ans.* It is this, *Hoc Um*; and the meaning hereof is, the Names of Trees ending in *Um* are neuters: as, *Hoc Buxum* box, *hoc Ebenum* the Eben-tree, *hoc Balsamum* the Balsam-tree, *hoc Ligustrum* the Privet.

18. Qu. Which is the second Branch?

*Ans.* *Robur, Acer, Subérque, Silérque.*

19. Qu. What is the meaning of this Branch?

*Ans.* To



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*Ans.* The meaning of it is this, That these four names of Trees, viz. *hoc Robur, roboris an Oak, Acer vile, Ovid. the dis-regarded Maple, Siler molle, Virg. the pliant Osier, Suber sylvestre the wild Cork-tree,* are not all influenced by the General Word *Arbor*, but submit themselves to the Rule of Termination, and are of the Neuter Gender.

*The declining of the Words in Hæc Arbor.*

10. *Qu. How are the Words in the Examples of this Rule declined?*

*Ans.* The Words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus; *hæc Pinus, pini; hæc quercus, quercûs; hæc ulmus, ulmi; hæc cupressus, cupressi; hæc platanus, platani; hæc pomus, pomi; hæc malus, mali; hæc pirus, piri.*

*Hic Oleaster, oleastri; hic pinastr, pinastrî; hic piraster, pirastri; hic spinus, spinî; hic dumus, dumî; hic and (sometimes) hæc rubus, rubi.*

*Hoc buxum, buxi; hoc ebenum, ebenî; hoc balsamum, balsami; hoc ligustrum, ligustri; hoc robur, roboris; hoc acer, aceris; hoc siler, sileris; hoc suber, suberis.*

And so much for the seven General Rules, given by the learned Author, for the knowing the Genders of Nouns by their Signification.

Now follow in their order the Eighteen Special Rules, whereby to know the Genders of Nouns, by the Termination of their Nominative Case.

## RULE VIII.

1. Qu. **W**hich is the Eighth Rule in course, and the first of those Eighteen Special Rules, given by the Oxford Grammar, for knowing the Genders of Nouns, by the Termination of their Nominative Case?

Ans. The first of those Eighteen Special Rules, that the Oxford Grammar gives for knowing the Genders of Nouns, by their Termination, is this,

## Special Rule I.

Non variata putes Neutra, & pro nomine pōsta.

2. Qu. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. Putes account non variata invariable Nouns Neutra Neuters, & and pōsta whatsoever are put pro nomine instead of a Noun Substantive.

3. Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth undeclinable Nouns.

4. Qu. Is there but one perfect, complete, entire, continued Rule in this Verse?

Ans. The Rule, comprised in this Verse, naturally divides into two Branches.

5. Qu. Which is the first Branch of the two?

Ans. Non variata putes Neutra.

6. Qu. What is the meaning of this Branch?

Ans. The meaning of this Branch of the Rule is, That all undeclinable Nouns [Substantive] are perpetually of the Neuter Gender.

7. Qu. What Nouns call you undeclinable Nouns?

Ans. Those are called undeclinable Nouns, which in divers cases of Signification keep the same case of Termination, so as their Obliques differ nothing in Termination from their Nominative; and therefore they are more properly termed invariable.

8. Qu. What instances doth the Oxford Grammar give of such kind of undeclinable Nouns?

Ans. Of such undeclinable Words the Oxford Grammar gives these instances. Hoc manna the Israelites food, whilst they travelled

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velled through the Wilderuess, hoc pondo a pound weight, hoc nefas a thing detestable, melos suavissimum a most sweet melody, chaos antiquum the primitive confusion of matter; hoc frit the little grain at the top of an Ear of Corn, glt Giib a kind of Cockle, called also *Nigella Romana*.

Hoc Moly hermal or wild Rheu, gummi gum, sinapi senoy-seed whereof Mustard is made, as also all Nouns [Substantive] that end in I or Y.

Mille unum one thousand; which yet in the Plural is varied; as, Millia, millium; hoc cornu a horn, veru a spit; which likewise are declined in the Plural; as, cornua, uum, ibus, &c.

9. Qu. Are there any Nouns undeclinable of any other but of the Neuter Gender?

Ans. There are no Nouns Substantive undeclinable, but what are of the Neuter Gender: but Nouns Adjective are of all Genders, though they be not declined: as, nequam naughr, viginti twenty, tot so many, quot how many? mille a thousand, &c.

10. Qu. Which is the second Branch of the Rule?

Ans. The second Branch of the Rule is this, Putes Neutra & pro nomine posita.

11. Qu. What is the meaning of it?

Ans. The meaning of this Branch is, That whatsoever in Contexture of Speech stands instead of, or is put for a Noun, is of the Neuter Gender.

12. Qu. What things are used to be put for a Noun in Contexture of Speech?

Ans. In Contexture of Speech there is put for a Noun, sometimes the Infinitive Mood of Verbs by an Enallage: as, scire tuum. Perf. your own knowledge, velle suum his own will; sometimes a Word taken materially [artificialiter, τεχνητως:] for it self, without respect to the thing signified by it; as, Triste vale a sad farewell, Rex derivatum [est] à rego, this Word Rex is derived from rego; so Ovid. Met. lib. 1. v. 168, 169. Est via sublimis coelo manifesta sereno. Lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso. i. e. habet à lactea nomen it hath the word [lactea] for its name; where lactea, though by nature an Adjective, is used Substantively, and set in the Accusative case after the Verb transitive habet. Sometimes again the names of Letters A. B. C. as, illud A. that A. illud B. that B. whence in Persius we read nigrum thera the black Θ. though they are also used in the feminine with respect to the general word [litera].

13. Qu. A word more: Do Authors always joyn a Neuter Adjective to Words put materially?

Ans. When Words are put materially, Authors do sometimes put the Adjectives that are to agree with them, not always in the Neuter Gender, as agreeing with the Word so put; but sometimes in that Gender, that agrees with the thing signified by that Word. Hence *Quintilian* lib. 1. c. 5. p. 23. speaking how the *Latins* did in the Nominative Cases cut off [s] from those *Greek* Words, that ended in [as] reading *Pelias*, *Eubias*, *Hermagoras*, for *Pelias*, *Eubias*, *Hermagoras*, saith further, ne miremur quid ab antiquorum plerisque *Ænea* & *Anchusa* dictus sit, for dictum sit.

*The declining of the words in non variata putes Neutra.*

14. Qu. How are the Words in the Examples of this Rule declined?

Ans. The Words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus. Hoc *Manna* invariabile: hoc *pondo* invariab. hoc *nefas* invariab. hoc *melos* invariab. hoc *chaos* invariab. hoc *frut* invariab. hoc *git* invariab. hoc *moly* invariab. hoc *gummi* invariab. hoc *sinapi* invariab. hoc *mille* invariab. hoc *cornu* invariab. hoc *veru* invariab. hic, hæc & hoc *nequam* invariab. Plur. hi hæc & hæc *viginti* invariab. hi, hæc & hæc *tot* invariab. hi hæc & hæc *quot* invariab. hi hæc & hæc *mille* invariab. hoc *scire* invariab. hoc *velle* invariab. hoc *vale* invariab. hoc *rex* invariab. hoc *lactea* invariab. hoc *A. B. C.* invariab. hoc *theta* invariab, hic [hoc] *Ænea* invariab. hic [hoc] *Anchisa* invariab.

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# RULE IX.

1. Qu. **W** *Hich is the ninth Rule in course, and the second of those special Rules, given for the knowing of the Genders of Nouns by the Termination of their Nominative Case?*

Ans. The second of those eighteen special Rules the Oxford Grammar gives, whereby to know the Genders of Nouns by the Termination of their Nominative Case is this,

## Special Rule II.

Nomina in A vel in E primæ Muliebria ; ternæ  
Neutra. Planeta, Cometa, Hic : Pascha sed hoc dat.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

Ans. Thus. Nomina Nouns in A ending in A, vel or in E ending in E, primæ of the first declension muliebria are feminines ; Ternæ of the third declension neutra are neuters : Planeta a planet, cometa a comet hic are masculines : sed but pascha the passover, or the feast of Easter dat hoc is neuter.

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

Ans. This Rule concerneth Nouns that end in A or E.

4. Qu. *Is this Distich all of a piece, is it all Rule ? for as in this, so in the sixteen ensuing Rules there appears at first sight nothing, but Regula IX. Regula X. Regula XI. &c. not the least mention made of Exceptions, scarce an Excipte to be met with, as if indeed they were all Canons of eternal Truth.*

Ans. A very material question, I do assure you ; for you must know (if we design to understand one another aright) that this, as also the sixteen following are, in a larger Acceptation of the Word by our Author, called Rules ; for (as Logicians say) *Denominatio sumitur à posteriori*, the Exceptions being few and inconsiderable ; but yet if you take them to pieces, you will find the Rule, in a stricter sense, always set in the front, and the Exceptions (for some there be to most of these Rules) follow in the body and rear.

5. Qu. *Which then, I pray you, is the Rule strictly so called ?*

Ans. The Rule strictly so called is this:

Nomina in A vel in E primæ Muliebria ; ternæ  
Neutra.

6. Qu. *Is this Rule, strictly so called, a single one, or doth it branch into more?*

Ans. This Rule spreads into two Branches.

7. Qu. *Which is the first Branch?*

Ans. Nomina in A vel in E primæ Muliebria.

8. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Branch of the Rule?*

Ans. The meaning of this Branch of the Rule is this, That Nouns whose Nominative case singular ends in A or E, if they be of the first Declension, are of the Feminine Gender; as, hæc ara an altar, hæc Allia a River in Italy, hæc musice musick, hæc epitome an abridgment.

9. Qu. *Are there any Exceptions from this first Branch of the Rule?*

Ans. From this Branch of the Rule are excepted two Masculines in [a] viz. Dirus Cometa a dreadful Comet, pulcher Planeta a glorious Planet: and one Neuter, sc. hoc Pascha, Paschæ the feast of Easter.

10. Qu. *Which is the second Branch?*

Ans. Nomina in A vel in E ternæ neutra.

11. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Branch?*

Ans. The meaning hereof is, That Nouns whose Nominative singular endeth in A or E, if they be of the third Declension, are of the Neuter Gender: as, hoc Pascha, paschatis the Passover.

12. Qu. *Are there any Exceptions from this Branch of the Rule?*

Ans. This second Branch of the Rule is so universally true, that it admits of no Exceptions.

13. Qu. *Have you anything further to say in this Place, before we fall to declining the words of this Rule?*

Ans. Yes, something touching an Appendix.

14. Qu. *What Nouns doth it concern, and which is it?*

Ans. It concerneth Nouns in I, and it is this.

Appendix. Nomina in I per Regulam octavam Neutra sunt, & indeclinabilia.

15. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Appendix?*

Ans. The meaning of this Appendix or additional part of the Rule is this, That Nouns ending in I, by the eighth Answer of the eighth Rule, are Neuters, and undeclinable.

16. Qu. *How are the words in this Rule and the Examples declined?*



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*The declining of the words in nomina in a, vel in e.*

*Ans.* The Words in this Rule, and the Examples are declined thus. *Hæc ara, aræ; hæc Allia, Alliæ; hæc musice, musices; hæc epitome, epitomes; hic cometa, cometæ; hic planeta, planetæ; hoc pascha, paschæ; hoc pascha, paschatis.*

## R U L E X.

1. Qu. **W** *Hich is the tenth Rule in course, and the third Special Rule?*

*Ans.* The third of those eighteen Special Rules, whereby to know the Genders of Nouns by the Termination of their Nominative Case, is this,

### *Special Rule III.*

Nomen in O Mas; Harpago & hic dat: at hæc caro, grando: Cætera & in Do, Go, queis syllaba tertia surgit; Et Verbale in IO. Mas pugio, Mas numerale.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

*Ans.* Thus, Nomen a Noun in O ending in O, mas is masculine; & and harpago a well-drag dat hic is of the masculine Gender; at but caro flesh, grando hail hæc are of the feminine gender; & cætera and the rest in do, go, ending in do and go, queis syllaba tertia surgit which have more than two syllables, & and verbale nouns derived from either nouns or verbs in io ending in io. Pugio a dagger mas is masculine, numerale nouns of number in io mas are of the masculine gender.

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans.* This Rule concerneth Nouns in O.

4. Qu. *Which is the Rule strictly so called?*

*Ans.* The Rule strictly so called is this, Nomen in O mas.

5. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Rule?*

*Ans.* The meaning of the Rule is, That Nouns, which end in O, are mostly masculines: as, hic sermo a speech, hic mucro the

*point of a sword, scipio a walking-staff, titio a quenched firebrand, ligo ónis a spade: Hic cardo an hinge, ordo, inis order.*

6. Qu. *How many are the Exceptions from this Rule?*

Ans. From this Rule are three Exceptions.

7. Qu. *Which is the first?*

Ans. At hæc caro, grando.

8. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Exception?*

Ans. The meaning hereof is, That these two Nouns *caro, caro* and *grando, inis* are Feminines.

9. Qu. *Which is the second Exception?*

Ans. *Cætera & in Do, Go, quels syllaba tertia surgit.*

10. Qu. *What is the meaning of it?*

Ans. The meaning hereof is, That Nouns, which end in *Do* and *Go*, and have more than two Syllables, are of the Feminine Gender: as, hæc *arundo a reed, dulcedo sweetness, formido fear, imago an image, fuligo, inis soot.*

11. Qu. *Is there no Exception made from this second Exception?*

Ans. From this Exception one Word is excepted: for *barbag[onis]* is Masculine; but of those, which make [*inis*] in the Genitive, none is excepted.

12. Qu. *Which is the third Exception from the Rule, Nomen in O mas?*

Ans. Et verbale in *io*.

13. Qu. *What is the meaning of it?*

Ans. The meaning of it is, That Denominatives [*i. e.* Nouns derived from Nouns] and Verbals [*i. e.* Nouns descended from Verbs] which end in *io*, are of the Feminine Gender: as, hæc *portio a portion derived of pars, hæc talio like for like of talis, hæc ditio ónis dominion of dis ditis. hæc rebellio ónis rebellion of bellum: hæc conio an assembly descended from cleo, hæc contagio infection from tango for tango, hæc optio choice from opto, hæc aluvio an inundation from alluvio, whose preterperfect tense formerly was alluvi; hæc religio ónis religion from ligo, hæc legio a legion [a Regiment of Souldiers, consisting of ten Cohortes, Companies, or Troops, amounting to about six thousand Men] from lego.*

And particularly those Verbals, that are formed from the Supine: as, hæc *lectio reading from lectum, hæc oratio an harangue from oratum, and the like.*

14. Qu. *Are there any Exceptions from this last Exception?*

Ans. There is one of Masculines; but it consists of two Branches.

15. Qu. *Which is the first Branch? and what is the meaning of it?*

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*Ans.* It is, mas puglo. And the meaning of it is this, That this verbal [or Denominative] in *io*, pugio, derived of pugno, or pugnus, is of the Masculine Gender.

16. *Qu.* Which is the second Branch of the Exception, from Et Verbale in *io*?

*Ans.* The second Branch of the Exception lies in these two Words; *sc.* Mas Numerales.

17. *Qu.* What mean these two Words?

*Ans.* The meaning of them is, That from such Nouns in *io* are excepted Nouns of number: as, hic Unio ðnis both when it signifies an Ace and a Pearl: (for the Writers of purer Ages never used it in the sense of Unity, Union, or Concord;) hic duernio a Duce, ternio a Tre, quaternio a Cater, &c. which are Masculines by the third General Rule, because the common Noun [numerus] is respected.

18. *Qu.* How are the words in this Rule and Examples declined?

*The Declining of the words in Nomen in O mas.*

*Ans.* The words in this Rule and Examples are declined thus: Hic sermo, sermonis; hic mucro, mucronis; hic scipio, scipionis; hic titio, titionis; hic ligo, lignonis; hic cardo, cardinis; hic ordo, ordinis.

Hæc caro, carnis; hæc grando, grandinis; hæc arundo, arundinis; hæc dulcedo, dulcedinis; hæc formido, formidinis; hæc imago, imaginis; hæc fuligo, fuliginis.

Hic harpago, harpagonis.

Hæc portio, portionis; hæc talio, talionis; hæc ditio, ditionis; hæc rebellio, rebellionis; hæc concio, concionis; hæc contagio, contagionis; hæc optio, optionis; hæc alluvio, alluvionis; hæc religio, religionis; hæc legio, legionis; hæc lectio, lectionis; hæc oratio, orationis.

Hic pugio, pugionis; hic unio, unionis; hic duernio, duernionis; hic ternio, ternionis; hic quaternio, quaternionis.

RULE

## RULE XI.

1. Qu. **W**hich is the eleventh in course, and the fourth Special Rule?

Ans. The fourth Special Rule is this,

## Special Rule IV.

Neutrum *M. C. L. T.* Dubium *Sal, Sólque Virile.*

2. Q. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. *M. C. L. T.* Nouns ending in those four consonants neutrum are of the neuter gender: *Sal Salt* dubium is both masculine and neuter. *Que and Sol the Sun virile is masculine.*

3. Q. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth words, that end in the two liquids *L. M.* and the two Mutes *C. T.*

4. Qu. Which is the Rule strictly so called?

Ans. The Rule strictly so called is this, Neutrum *M. C. L. T.*

5. Qu. Is the Rule a single one? or doth it consist of more Branches than one?

Ans. This Rule hath two Branches.

6. Qu. Which is the first? and what is the meaning of it?

Ans. Neutrum *M.* And the meaning of it is, That Nouns, whose final letter is the liquid Consonant *M*, do end in *Um*; are of the second Declension and Neuter Gender: as, *hoc templum templi a Church*; *aurum fulvum yellow Gold*. *Pulchrum Lugdunum fair Leyden* [an University in Holland]. *Hoc Illyricum the Country call'd Sclavonia*: *Hoc ligustrum the Privet berry-tree*. *Hoc mancipium a captive*.

7. Qu. Which is the second Branch of the Rule?

Ans. The second Branch is, Neutrum *C. L. T.*

8. Qu. What is the meaning of it?

Ans. The meaning hereof is this, That words, which are terminated with *C. L.* and *T.* are of the third Declension, and likewise Neuters: as, *Hoc halec, halécis pickle, or the liquor of the fish Garus* [probably the same, that we now call Catch-up]. *Lac novum new milk*. *Animal fortissimum the most courageous of living creatures*. *Mel purum virgin-honey*. *Caput nitidum a radiant*

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dians head, or beset with a glory : [as Saints are usually pictured.]

9. Qu. *Is this Rule universally true ?*

Ans. No: from one Member of the latter Branch of this Rule there be two Exceptions.

10. Qu. *Which Member of the latter Branch are those Exceptions from ?*

Ans. From Neutrum L.

11. Qu. *Which is the first ? and what is the meaning of it ?*

Ans. The first Exception from Neutrum L. is this, Dubium Sal: And the meaning of it is, that the word Sal is doubtful. [i. e. Masculine and Neuter] but oftner Masculine: as, Sal ficus & acer dry and poynant salt, Plin. Sal coctum boiled salt, Colum. Sales Attici quaint railleries, Ctc.

12. Qu. *Which is the second Exception from Neutrum L? And what means it ?*

Ans. It is this, Solque virile. And it means only, that Sol is masculine: as, Sol igneus the fiery Sun.

13. Qu. *May any Addition be made to this Rule of like nature with it ?*

Ans. To this Rule may be added a Clause concerning Greek words in *on*, of like nature with some of those contained in the Rule.

14. Qu. *What is that Clause ?*

Ans. It is this, Huc referuntur Græca in *on* secundæ, quæ Latini per *um* efferuntur.

15. Qu. *What is the purport of this additional Clause ?*

Ans. It tells you, that if, in your Authors, you meet with any Greek Nouns in *on* of the second Declension, that have turned into Latin Nouns in *um*, you must referr them to Neutrum M: as, Gymnasion or Gymnasium a School.

16. Qu. *Very good. But what if in reading, I meet with Greek Nouns in *on* of the third Declension ?*

Ans. They belong to the next Rule.

17. Qu. *How are the words in this Rule, Examples and additional Clause declined ?*

*The declining of the words in Neutrum M. C. L. T.*

Ans. The words in this Rule, Examples, and additional Clause are declined thus. Hoc templum, templi; hoc aurum, auri; hoc Lugdunum, Lugduni; hoc Illyricum, Illyrici; hoc ligustrum, ligustri; hoc mancipium, mancipii.

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Hoc hālec, hālēcis; hoc lac, lactis; hoc animal, animalis; hoc mel, mellis; hoc caput, capitis.

Hic sal, salis *salt*, seldom used in the Plur. Hoc sal [by an Apocope for sale, properly *the Sea*] salis *salt*, Plur. caret. Hic sal, salis *a witty conceit*, more usual in the Plur. hi sales, salium. Hic Sol, Solis; hoc Gymnasion, Gymnasii.

## RULE XII.

1. Qu. **W** *Which is the twelfth Rule in course, and the fifth Special Rule?*

Ans. The fifth Special Rule is this,

*Special Rule V.*

Nomen in *N* Mas est. Icon, Sindon, mulierum.

Hoc Men, & hæc tria, Gluten & Unguen & Inguen.

2. Q. *How do you construe it?*

Ans. Thus. Nomen a Noun in *N* ending in *N* est mas is of the masculine gender. Icon an image, Sindon fine Linen mulierum are of the feminine gender. Men Nouns ending in Men hoc are neuter, & hæc tria and these three gluten glue, & and unguen an ointment & and inguen the groin.

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

Ans. This Rule concerneth Nouns in *N*.

4. Qu. *Which is the Rule in a strict Acceptation of the word?*

Ans. The Rule in a strict Acceptation of the word is this, Nomen in *N* mas est.

5. Qu. *What is the meaning of this twelfth Rule?*

Ans. The meaning of this Rule is this, That Nouns of the third Declension, whose final Consonant is *N*, are for the most part Masculines, of what Termination soever they be; whether they end in

An: as, hic Pæan, ænis a hymn of praise after a Victory; or in

En: as, hic pecten, inis a comb, hic ren in the Plur. renes the kidneys or reins, hic splen the spleen, hic lien, ænis the milk; or In

In: as, hic delphin, delphinis a Dolphin; or in.



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On : as, hic canon, canonis a rule, hic agon, onis a match at any Exercise.

6. Qu. What Exceptions doth the Oxford Grammar make from this Rule ?

Ans. The Oxford Grammar (which hereafter *est* *Expositio* by way of Excellency, we may venture to call the Grammar) makes three Exceptions from this Rule.

7. Qu. Which is the first ?

Ans. The first is Ieon, Sindon, Mulierum.

8. Qu. What is the meaning of it ?

Ans. The meaning hereof is, That these two Nouns Ieon and Sindon are of the Feminine Gender.

9. Qu. Which is the second Exception ?

Ans. The second Exception is this, Hoc Men.

10. Qu. What is the meaning of it ?

Ans. The meaning hereof is, That Nouns, which end in *Men*, are of the Neuter Gender : as, Lumen jucundum pleasant light, flumen rapidum a swift river, hoc flamen flaminis a blast.

11. Qu. Which is the third ?

Ans. The third is, & hæc tria, Gluten & Unguen & Inguen.

12. Qu. What is the meaning of it ?

Ans. The meaning hereof is, That these three particular words Gluten and Unguen and Inguen are also of the Neuter Gender.

13. Qu. How are the words in this Rule and Examples declined ?

*The declining of the words in Nomen in N mas est.*

Ans. Thus. Hic pæan, anis : hic pecten, pectinis : hic ren, renis : hic splen, splenis : hic lien, lienis : hic delphin, delphinis : hic canon, canonis : hic agon, agonis.

Hæc sindon, sindonis : hæc icon, iconis.

Hoc lumen, luminis : hoc flumen, fluminis : hoc flamen, flaminis : hoc gluten, glutinis : hoc unguen, unguinis : hoc inguen, inguinis.

## RULE XIII.

1. Qu. **W** *Hich is the thirteenth Rule in course, and the sixth Special Rule?*

## Special Rule VI.

Ans. The sixth Special Rule is this,

Nomen in Ar, vel in Ur Neutrum est; unum excipe fursur.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

Ans. Thus. Nomen a Noun in Ar ending in Ar, vel or in Ur ending in Ur est is neutrum of the neuter gender; excipe except upon this one noun fursur bran.

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

Ans. This Rule concerneth Nouns, that end in Ar and Ur.

4. Qu. *Which is the Rule in a strict acceptation of the word?*

Ans. The Rule in a strict Acceptation of the word is this, Nomen in Ar vel in Ur Neutrum est.

5. Qu. *What is the meaning of this sixth Special Rule?*

Ans. The meaning of this Rule is this, That Nouns which end in Ar are Neuters: as, Laquear or Lacunar aureum a golden roof, hoc jubar a Sun-beam, hoc calcar a spur, hoc bacchar the herb called our Ladies gloves.

Likewise also Nouns, which end in Ur, are Neuters: as, Murmur raucum the harsh noise of wind among Trees, Ebur venale Ivory to be sold, Guttur siccum a dry throat.

6. Qu. *Are there any Nouns in Ar or Ur found of any other Gender?*

Ans. Our Author advertiseth us of one Masculine, viz. fursur, in that Exception of his, Unum excipe fursur; though according to Sciopplus fursur too in the singular number is of the Neuter Gender. Grammaticæ Philosophicæ pag. 127. Ur neutrale: ut, Guttur, sulfur, murmur, ebur, femur. Etiam fursur in singulari, Plin. 18. cap. 9. & 26. cap. 2. In plurali masculinum est fursures.

6. Qu. *How are the words in this Rule and the Examples declined?*



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*The declining of the words in Nomen In Ar, vel In Ur.*

*Ans.* The words in this Rule and the Examples are declined thus. Hoc laquear, laquearis; hoc lacunar, lacunaris; hoc jubar, jubaris; hoc calcar, calcaris; hoc bacchar, baccharis; hoc murmur, murmuris; hoc ebur, eboris; hoc guttur, gutturis. Hic [hoc] furfur, furfuris.

## RULE XIV.

1. Qu. *Which is the fourteenth Rule in course, and the seventh Special Rule?*

*Ans.* The seventh Special Rule is this,

### *Special Rule VII.*

*Er Mas: Linter at Hæc dat. Splinter, vérque cadaver, Uber, iter; fructus, plantarum & nomina dant Hoc.*

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

*Ans.* Thus. *Er mas nouns ending in Er are masculines; at but Linter a Sculler dat hæc is of the feminine gender. Splinter a clasp, que and ver the spring, cadaver a carcase, uber an udder, iter a journey, nomina the names fructus of fruit & plantarum and of plants ending in Er dant hoc are neuters.*

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans.* This Rule concerneth Nouns in *Er*.

4. Qu. *Which is the Rule strictly so called, and as it standeth in opposition to the Exceptions?*

*Ans.* The Rule, as opposed to the Exceptions, is this, *Er Mas.*

5. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Rule?*

*Ans.* The meaning of this Rule is, That Nouns, which end in *Er*, are generally of the Masculine Gender: as, *Ager almus the fair field, Imber frigidus a cold rain, Aer salubris a healthy air, hic cancer, canceri the crab.*

6. Qu. *What Exceptions doth the Grammar make from Er Mas?*

*Ans.* From

*Ans.* From this Rule the Grammar makes two Exceptions: the first of one feminine, the second of many Neuters.

7. *Qu.* Which is the Exception of that one feminine, and what is the purport thereof?

*Ans.* Linter at hæc dat. And the purport hereof is, That this particular word Linter is always of the feminine Gender, saving in this only place of *Tibullus*, *Exiguus pullâ per vada linter aqua*; where the Poet prefer'd exiguus, not only for the verse, but for *Euphonies* sake.

8. *Qu.* Which is the Exception of Neuters?

*Ans.* It is this, *Spinter, verque, cadaver, Uber, iter, fructûs, plantarum & nomina dant hoc.*

9. *Qu.* Is this Exception a single one? or doth it consist of many Branches?

*Ans.* This Exception consisteth of two Branches.

10. *Qu.* Which is the first Branch of this second Exception? and what is the purport thereof?

*Ans.* It is this, *Spinter, verque, cadaver, uber, iter*: And the purport hereof is, That these five particular Nouns are of the Neuter Gender: as, *Iter altum a deep journey.* *Cadaver* in forme an ugly carcass. *Hoc spinter a clasp.* *Uber beatum a plentiful udder*; *ver amœnum the pleasant spring.*

11. *Qu.* Which is the second Branch?

*Ans.* It is this, *Fructûs, Plantarum & nomina dant hoc.*

12. *Qu.* What is the sense of this Branch?

*Ans.* The sense of this Branch is, That Names of Plants and Fruits in *Er*, are of the Neuter Gender: as, *piper pepper, siler a skirwick or skirret, cleer a vetch, laver water-parsley, laser ben-zoin* [corruptly Benjamin] *suber cork.*

13. *Qu.* Doth our Author except never a word from this last Exceptive Rule about the Names of Plants and Fruits in *Er*?

*Ans.* Not a word in the Text; but in the Examples he excepts one, *viz. Tuber.*

14. *Qu.* Why, what Gender is Tuber of?

*Ans.* Tuber, according to the several significations of it, is of three several Genders.

(1) For a Fussball or Puff, growing out of the ground like a Mushroom; as also for a swelling, it is of the Neuter Gender.

(2) For a Tree, it is of the Feminine Gender by the General Rule.

(3) For the Fruit of the Tree, it is of the Masculine Gender as, *Oblatos tuberos servari iussit. Sueton. Domit. c. 16.* Further



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it may be noted, that tuber of the neuter gender is long in the first syllable of it: as, *Juv. 5. Satyr.*

Fumat aper, post hunc raduntur tubera, si ver.

Of the other genders it is short in that Syllable: as, *Mart.*

L 13. Non tibi de Lybiciis tuberes & apyrina ramis.

15. *Qu. What Appendix is there to this Rule?*

*Ans.* To this Rule there is added an Appendix of Nouns in *ir*.

16. *Qu. Which is it?*

*Ans.* It is this, *Hir* & *Abaddir* Neutra sunt ex Regulâ indeclibilibium. Reliqua: ut, *vir*, *levir*, &c. Masculina sunt per Regulam generalem.

17. *Qu. What is the purport or meaning of this Appendix?*

*Ans.* The meaning hereof is, That as for Nouns in *ir*, the Gender of them is soon known: since there are no other Nouns of that Termination, but *Hir* the hollow of an hand, and *Abaddir* the Stone, which Saturn devoured instead of his son *Jupiter*; which two are Neuters, as being invariable: as, for the rest, *se. vir* a man, *levir* the husbands [or wives] brother, &c. they are Masculine by the General Rule.

18. *Qu. How are the words in this Rule, Examples, and Appendix declined?*

*The declining of the words in Er Mas.*

*Ans.* The words in this Rule, Examples, and Appendix are declined thus. *Hic* ager, *agri*; *hic* imber, *imbris*; *hic* aer, *aëris*; *hic* cancer, *canceris*. *Hæc* linx, *lintris*. *Hoc* iter, *iteris*. *Hoc* cadaver, *cadaveris*; *hoc* spinter, *spinteris*; *hoc* uber, *uberis*; *hoc* ver, *veris*. *Hoc* piper, *piperis*; *hoc* fiser, *fiseris*; *hoc* cicer, *ciceris*; *hoc* laver, *laveris*; *hoc* laser, *laseris*; *hoc* suber, *suberis*. *Hoc* tuber, *hæc* tuber, *hic* tuber, *tuberis*. *Hoc* hir invariab. *hoc* Abaddir invariab. *Hic* vir, *viris*; *hic* levir, *leviris*.

**RULE**

## RULE XV.

1. Qu. Which is the fifteenth in the orderly procedure of the Rules, and the eighth Special Rule, given for knowing the Genders of Nouns by the Termination of their Nominative Case?

Ans. The fifteenth in the orderly procedure of the Rules, and the eighth Special Rule, given for knowing the Genders of Nouns by the Termination of their Nominative Case is this,

## Special Rule VIII.

Or Mas. Hæc arbor. Cor, æquor, marmor, adorque hoc

2. Qu. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. Or Nouns in Or Mas are Masculines. Arbor a Tree hæc is feminine. Cor a Heart, æquor the calm Sea, marmor marble, que and ador pure wheat hoc are neuters.

3. Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth Nouns in Or.

4. Qu. Which is the Rule, as it standeth in opposition to the Exceptions?

Ans. The Rule, as opposed to the Exceptions, is this, Or Mas.

5. Qu. What is the meaning of this Rule?

Ans. The meaning of this Rule is this, That Nouns, that end in Or, are Masculines: as, Amor divinus the love of God. Dolus acerbus bitter grief, hic decor, oris comeliness.

6. Qu. What Exceptions doth our Author make from this Rule?

Ans. From this Rule our Author maketh two Exceptions.

7. Qu. Which is the first? And what is the meaning of it?

Ans. The first is, Hæc arbor. And the meaning of it is this, That this word Arbor is of the feminine Gender: as, Arbor mala a bad Tree; because like a mother, it bringeth forth fruit.

8. Qu. Which is the second Exception? And what is the purpose thereof?

Ans. The second Exception is, Cor, æquor, marmor, adorque hoc. And the purport hereof is this, That these four Nouns in Or are of the Neuter Gender: as, Cor lapideum a stony heart, marmor antiquum an ancient marble, æquor humidum the mild Sea; hoc ador adoris pure wheat.







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9. Qu. Have you any singular Observations upon this Rule?

Ans. Yes, Three.

10. Qu. Which is the first Observation?

Observ. 1. Ans. First, I observe, That Verbals in *Or* were formerly of the common Gender: as, *Uxor a Wife* quasi *Unxor* from *ungo to anoint*; so in *Ulpian* the Civilian one may read *Mulier defensor a female Defender*. And in *Cassianus* an elegant Writer, *Mulier persuasor a female persuader*. Nay, *Ovid* himself, speaking of *Venus* in the Epistle of *Paris* to *Helen*, says, *Sponsor conjugii stat Dea picta sui the Goddess ensuring her marriage hands painted*.

11. Qu. Which is the second?

Observ. 2. Ans. Secondly, I observe, That in times of yore some Nouns, that end in *Or*, were Neuters; whence in *Plautus* *nec calor nec frigus metuo I fear neither heat nor cold*. Some again, though they have changed their Termination, keep their Gender: as, for the old *jecinor*, and after that *jecor*, now *jecur* the *river* is in fashion.

12. Qu. What is the third Observation?

Observ. 3. Ans. Thirdly, I observe, That Comparatives in *Or* were, according to *Priscian*, once of all genders: as, *Bellum Punicum posterior the later Carthaginian War*, *Cassius Hem.* in *Priscian*.

13. Qu. How are the words in this Rule and Examples declined?

*The declining of the words in, Or Mas.*

Ans. Thus. *Hic amor, amoris; hic dolor, doloris; hic decor, decoris.*

*Hæc arbor, arboris. Hoc cor, cordis; hoc æquor, æquoris; hoc marmor, marmoris; hoc ador, adoris; hæc uxor, uxoris. Hic defensor, defensoris; hic sponsor, sponsoris; hoc [hic] calor, caloris; hic jecur, jecoris. Hic, hæc & hoc posterior; [hic & hæc posterior & hoc posterius.]*

**RULE**

## RULE XVI.

1. Qu. Which is the sixteenth in the orderly procedure and ninth Special Rule?

Ans. The ninth Special Rule is this,

## Special Rule IX.

¶ As primæ hic : ternæ hæc. Hoc vas. As, antis at hic dat.

2. Qu. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. As nouns in *as* primæ of the first declension hic masculine : Ternæ of the third declension hæc are feminines. *Hoc* a vessel *hoc* is of the neuter gender. At but *as*, *antis* nouns in which make the genitive in *antis dat hic* are of the Masculine Gender.

3. Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth Nouns in *As*.

4. Qu. Which is the Rule, as it standeth in opposition to the Exceptions?

Ans. The Rule, as it is opposed to the Exceptions, is this, *As primæ hic ; ternæ hæc*.

5. Qu. Is this a single or a double Rule?

Ans. It is a double one, composed of two Branches.

6. Qu. Which is the first Branch? And what is the meaning of it?

Ans. The first Branch is *As primæ hic*. And the meaning of it is this, That all Nouns that end in *as*, and are of the first Declension, are of the Masculine Gender : as, *hic Tiaras, æ*, a tiarant, *hic pharias, æ*, a kind of serpent, *hic asterias, æ*, a precious stone shining like a star.

7. Qu. How happens it then, that *Tiara*, *Pharia*, and *Asterias* are feminines?

Ans. Why, thus. Nouns of the first Declension in Greek, being turned into Latin Words of the Greek termination [*as*] of the masculine gender : But being turned into Latin Words of the Latin ending [*a*] they are often feminine, as changing the gender with their termination. Thus says our Author after *Sim. Analog. lib. 1. cap. 28.* though by the by *Tiara* may

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supposed to come from *Tiāez* of the second Declension, and so retain its gender.

8. *Qu.* Which is the second Branch of the Rule? And what is the meaning of it?

*Ans.* The second Branch is *Ternæ hæc*. And the meaning of it is this, that Nouns in *as* of the third Declension are mostly of the feminine gender: as, *Æstas formosa* a fair Summer, *lampas nocturna* a night lamp, *pietas antiqua* primitive piety.

9. *Qu.* Is this Rule so universally true, that there are no Exceptions from it?

*Ans.* The first Branch is so universally true, that there are no Exceptions from it? but the second is not so.

10. *Qu.* How many Exceptions restrain the universality of the second Branch, viz. *ternæ hæc*.

*Ans.* Two: the first concerning one particular word; the second about a sort of words.

11. *Qu.* Which is that concerns one particular word? And what is the purport thereof?

*Ans.* It is this, *hoc vas*. And the purport hereof is, that this word *vas* a vessel is neuter.

12. *Qu.* Which is that Exception about a sort of words? And what is the purport of it?

*Ans.* It is this, *As, antis* at *hic dat*. And the purport of it is, that all those Nouns in *as* of the third Declension, which make *antis* in their Genitive Case, are of the masculine gender: as, *adamas, antis* a diamond, *hic gigas* a giant, *hic El. phas* an elephant.

13. *Qu.* Is there any thing worthy our particular observation upon this Rule?

*Ans.* Nothing, but that *Artocreas* a flesh pie and *Erysipelas* *St. Antony's fire* of the third Declension are Neuters (because they keep the gender of their Original) the one in *Persim*, the other in *Celsus*.

14. *Qu.* How are the words in this Rule, and Examples declined?

*The declining of the words* In *As primæ hic*.

*Ans.* Thus. *Hic Tiaras, tiaræ*; *hic pharias, phariæ*; *hic asterias, asteriæ*; *hæc tiara, tiaræ*; *hæc pharia, phariæ*; *hæc asteria, asteriæ*. *Hæc æstas, æstatis*; *hæc lampas, lampadis*; *hæc pietas, pietatis*. *Hoc vas, vasis*. *Hic adamas, adamantis*; *hic gigas, gigantis*; *hic elephas, elephantis*. *Hoc artocreas, artocreatis*; *hoc erysipelas, erysipelatis*.

**RULE**



## RULE XVII.

1. Qu. Which is the seventeenth in the orderly procedure, and the tenth Special Rule?

Ans. The tenth Special Rule is this,

## Special Rule X.

Femineum Es: Dublúmque dies. Æs, æris at hoc dat.  
Hic poples, limes, stipes, fomes, pariesque,  
Pes, palmes, trames, termes, cum gurgite, cespes,  
Græcæque seu primæ fuerint, seu nomina ternæ.

2. Qu. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. Es nouns ending in *es* femineum are feminine: que and dies a day dubium is doubtful. At but æs æris brass dat hoc is neuter. Poples the ham of the leg, limes a bound, stipes a stock of a tree, fomes fuel, que and paries the wall of an House, pes a foot, palmes a tendrel, trames a cross-way, termes a bough plucked off the tree with the fruit on it, cum with gurgite a gulf, cespes a turf, que and Græca latin nouns in *es* from Greek Nouns in *es* with an *eta* in the last syllable, seu whether fuerint they shall be nomina nouns primæ of the first declension seu or ternæ of the third hic are of the masculine gender.

3. Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth Nouns in *es*.

4. Qu. Which is the Rule, as it stands in opposition to the Exceptions?

Ans. The Rule, as it stands opposed to the Exceptions, lyeth in these two words, Femineum Es.

5. Qu. What is the meaning of this Rule?

Ans. The meaning of this Rule is this, That Nouns, which end in *es* are generally of the feminine gender: as, rupes immota an unmovable rock, merces tuta safe wages, fides sancta holy faith, hæc ales it is any great Bird.

6. Qu. How many Exceptions limit the generality of this Rule?

Ans. The generality of this Rule is limited by four Exceptions.



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7. Qu. Which is the first? And what is the meaning of it?

Ans. It is this, *Dubiūmque dies*. And the meaning of it is, that dies is doubtful; but in the singular number rather feminine: as, *Dies sacra a holy day*; *longa dies a long day*; and in the Plural Masculine: as, *præteriti dies days past*; its Compound Meridies is masculine; but instead of the plural number meridiēs, Ovid by way of Paraphrase useth medii dies. *Eveniant medii sic mihi sæpe dies*. *Amorum L. 1. Eleg. 5.*

8. Qu. Which is the second Exception? And what is the purport thereof?

Ans. It is, *Æs æris at hoc dat*. And the purport thereof is, That *Æs æris* is of the Neuter Gender.

9. Qu. Which is the third?

Ans. The third is this, *Hic poples, limes, stipes, fomes, patriæque*.

*Pes, palmes, trames, termes, cum gurgite, cæspes.*

10. Qu. What is the meaning of it?

Ans. The meaning of it is, That these eleven Words in *es* are of the Masculine Gender.

11. Qu. May not some other Nouns in *es*, besides those specified in this third Exception, be referred hither?

Ans. Hither may be referred three others, *sc. ames a crotch or stake to stay up nets, tudes a beetle, trudes a Waterman's pen, to shove his boat off when she sticks*: for though, I confess, I cannot positively averr these three old Words to be Masculines, since neither I, nor no one else (that I can inform my self of) ever found them joyned to an Adjective, whose termination could discriminate their Gender in any approved Writer, and therefore 'tis the safest way to forbear joyning them to any such; yet in case of necessity, I should not stick to use them in the Masculine Gender.

12. Q. Ay, and be called Novelist and Innovator for your pains; how could you clear your self of the imputation *læsæ Latinitatis*?

Ans. Thus. Since all Latinicy, in the opinion of the most learned man of all the Romans, *M. Varro*, consists in four great Principles, *viç. Nature, Analogy, Authority, and Custom*, and the greatest of these is Analogy, *i. e. the Proportion which one word or phrase beareth to another phrase or word*, I make my estimate of the Gender of these three Nouns by the due Analogy, they bear to other Nouns in *es*, increasing in their Genitive Case, all which in a manner are of the Masculine Gender.

13. Qu. *How far (I pray you) may a Man go in using words, significations, and Phrases, invented since the pure Ciceronian Age without incurring the error of Neoterism?*

Ans. For me to set bounds and limits to the Latin Tongue, to tell the learned World; thus far you shall go, and no further is an undertaking too inviolous; but I will give you my sentiments upon the Case put, in the very words of three or four of the most profound Scholars perhaps of their times: the two first are of our own Nation, the third is a *German*, and the fourth a *Spaniard* by birth, but who first opened School at Rome, taught with the greatest applause in both *Galba* and *Dominian's* days.

If many real Novelties (saith Mr. *Robotham*) be now invented, which former Ages knew not; why may not new words be minted, as the Analogy of the learned tongues give leave of Expression? and since the aim of Humanity is to wait upon Divinity, how can the ancient Latin serve our turn to the full, seeing the Gloss of it was lost, and the purity corrupted, before ever it was applyed to Christian use? unless any should affect the vein of *Bembus*, to call the Holy Ghost *Divinae auras particulam*; or of that spruce *Ciceronian*, whom *Erasmus* fancieth (for fear of polluting his *Tullianism*) to turn this Divine Sentence.

Christ the Word and Son of the Father, according to the Prophets, being made Man, yielded himself to death, redeemed his Church, and pacified the wrath of God, that being justified by faith, and delivered from the tyranny of Satan, after Death we might obtain the Kingdom of Heaven.

Thus in old pure heathenish Latin.

Joyis opt. max. Interpres ac filius, juxta vatum responsa, hominis assumptâ figurâ, diis manibus se devovit, concionem sive civitatem sive Rempub. suam asseruit in libertatem, ac fulmen in capita nostra vibratum restrinxit; ut persuasione ad Innocentiam reparati & à Sycophantæ dominatu manumissi, quàm fata nos hinc evocârint, in deorum immortalium consortio rerum summa potiremur.

Will any Man believe that *Tully* himself, if he were now to speak of such a Subject, would ever use such purld expressions? And not rather frame his Style to such Phrases, as are now established by modern use, and pass for current among the learned and most able in their several professions? for the structure of a speech may be truly *Ciceronian* (*id est*, masculine, sinewie, spritely, pure) notwithstanding the mixture of some words, which

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which were once not extant, but bred since upon emergent occasions, and by the necessity of After-ages.

The sum of which dispute riseth to this Issue, That it is and ever will be lawfull for the learned in their respective Professions to coin such new Latin words and terms, where proper and apposite old ones are wanting, as are necessary for delivering their severall Arts and Sciences: Thus *Franciscus Philelphus* of *Torrentino* in *Italy* invented the word *Stapes a Stirrop*, which before had no name in Latin.

Hear what the most learned *Dr. Adam Littleton* says: *Alia erat extrariorum [vocabulorum] ratio, ut quæ res Romanis incognitæ essent, earum rerum vocabula ab his sumerent, quibus erant in usu, In Latinum duntaxat flexum detorta. Sed & posteris licuit, & licebit deinceps, necessitate jubente, istiusmodi vocabula civitate donare; quod & quotidie facimus ubi rei ignotæ nomenclatio Latina non suppetit: Barbara sunt hæc quidem (fateor) quod ad ortum; verum postquam eruditorum usus & consuetudinis honestamentum accesserit fiunt & hæc Romana.*

To these two excellent Philologists assents the most incomparable Critick *Pascasius Grosippus*; but withal proceeds further to the use of significations and phrases, and indeed to me he seems to have gone the furthest, and come the nearest to the setting of a Standard for others. His own Words are these. — Neque tamen idem de vocabulis rerumque appellationibus, quod de loquendi generibus five phrasibus, quæ apud Posteriores exant, judico; facileque mihi persuadeo, nec *Ciceronem*, *Celsi*, *Seneca*, *Columella*, & *Plinii* verba repudiaturum fuisse, si ei de re medicâ, de re rusticâ, deque multis aliis rebus physicis scribendi occasio evenisset. Sed loquendi genera certum est degenerasse; multorum quoque vocabulorum significationes fuisse immutatas, ut ea in posteriorum libris non temerè *Cicero* & *Caesar* Intellecturi fuisse videantur. Nec verò obscuros ea degeneratio & Immutatio gradus habuit, ut ætas Latini Sermōis aurea medio ferè Augusti principatu finem habuerit, cum secundo bello Punico cœpisset: quod *Porcius Licinius* apud *Agellium* lib. 17. cap. 21. his versibus significat.

Punico bello secundo Musa pinnato gradu

Intulit se bellicosam in Romæ gentem feram.

Auream excepit argentea unâ cum excessu Neronis finita. Hinc *Enea* ad *Hadriani* usque exitium producit; quod inde est temporis ad secundum usque *Theodosium* ferro asseramus libe-

bit. Qui porro ad Carolum usque Magnum Latine scripserunt nihil nisi Lignum sunt : illis recentiores Lutum.

Itaque si quis vitio Neoterismi affinem se perhibere nolit, pellationes rerum quidem ab argenteæ vel æneæ ætatis auctoribus petere religioni non habebit (id enim nisi obmutescere licet necesse habet) sed phrasibus non temerè utetur, quas sæculo illo aureo nemo usurpavit, aut is, qui magnum scriptum ætatis illius usum habeat, iudiciòque limato sit prædixit neminem illorum usurum fuisse statuat.

Idem verò de novis verborum significationibus dictum cum Antonium à Cicerone exagitatum videamus, quòd Corneliam facere, pro patre, dixisset. Nonne satius est, (inquam) mutum esse, quàm quod nemo intelligat, dicere? Quod vero ab his abstinendum putamus, quæ posteriores Cicero Livio novarunt, multò magis, ne ipse aut novas verborum significationes inveniat, ei, qui puncta doctorum terre velit, vendum arbitramur.

Neque tamen accedo Cælio, qui ab Oratore verba fingi (says *M. Fabius Quintilianus*) nam cum sunt eorum alia (ut dicit Cicero) nativa, id est, quæ significata sunt primo sensu, et reperta, quæ ex his facta sunt : etsi jam nobis ponere alia, quæ illi rudes homines primi fecerunt, fas non sit : at demerere, flectere, conjungere, quod nativis postea concessum est, quod desit licere?

A Phrasibus tamen, ut dixi, & à significationibus novis magno studio ei, qui puræ dictionis Latinæ laudem affectat, vendum est. *Sciop.*

14. Qu. Which is the fourth Exception?

Ans. Græcæque seu primæ fuerint, seu nomina ternæ.

15. Qu. How many Branches or Members go to the composition of this last Exception?

Ans. This last Exception is composed of two Members.

16. Qu. Which is the first Member of this last Exception?

Ans. The first Member of this last Exception is, Græcæque fuerint.

17. Qu. What are we taught by this Member?

Ans. Hereby we are taught, that Greek Words in *es*, *is*, *us* Nouns in *us* with an *Etæ*, are Masculines, provided they be the first Declension : as, hic Cometes a blazing Star, sortis imperfect Syllogism made by an accumulation of Propositions, lites a Marchasite, absynthites wormwood-wine, aroinaties or raw, and the like.

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18. Qu. Which is the second Member? And what are we taught thereby?

Ans. It is this, *Seu nomina ternæ.* And we are hereby taught, that Nouns in *es*, from Greek words with an Eta, are Masculines, not only when they be of the first; but also when they are of the Third Declension: as, *hic magnæ the load-stone, tapæ tapestry, lebes a cauldron, acinaces a Cymitar or Sabel.*

19. Qu. But what if they come from Greek words with an Epsilon?

Ans. Latin Nouns in *es*, that descend from Greek Words with Epsilon, are of the Neuter Gender: as, *hoc Nepenthes, is, boughs, hoc hippomanes the Thorn-apple.*

20. Qu. How are the words in this Rule and Examples declined?

*The declining of the words in Feminine Es.*

Ans. The words in this Rule and Examples are declined thus. *Hæc rapæ, rapis; hæc merces, mercedis; hæc fides, fidei; hæc ales, alitis. Hæc [hic] dies, diei; hic merities, meridei. Hoc æris. Hic poples, poplitis; hic limes, limitis; hic stipes, stipitis; hic fomes, fomitis; hic paries, parietis; hic pes, pedis; hic palmes, palmitis; hic trames, tramitis; hic termes, termitis; hic gurgæ, gurgitis; hic cæpes, cæspitis: Hic cometes, cometæ; hic sorites, soritæ; hic pyrites, pyritæ; hic absynthites, absynthitæ; hic aromatites, aromatitæ; hic magnæ, magnetis; hic tapæ, tapetis; hic lebes, lebetis; hic acinaces, acinacis. Hoc nepenthes, nepenthis; hoc hippomanes, hippomanis.*



## RULE XVIII.

1. Qu. **W**hich is the eighteenth Rule in the orderly procedure, and the eleventh Special Rule?

Ans. The eleventh Special Rule is this,

## Special Rule XI.

Femineum IS. Sed NIS mas est : junge orbis & axis,  
 Callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis, & ensis,  
 Cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis, & unguis.  
 Sic fustis, sanguis, pollis, vepris, cucumisque.  
 Junge lapis, pulvis. Sic vectis, postis, aqualis.

2. Q. How do you construe it?

Ans. Thus. IS-Nouns ending in IS feminine are feminines. Sed but NIS if a noun have an N in the last syllable before IS, est it mas masculine. Junge to nouns in NIS add orbis a round thing, & and axis an axle-tree, callis a path, caulis a stalk, follis a pair of bellows, collis a little hill, mensis a month, & and ensis a sword, cassis [or rather hi casses] a hunters net, fascis a faggot, torris a burning firebrand, sentis a thorn, piscis a fish, & and unguis the nail of ones hand. Sic so fustis a club, sanguis blood, pollis fine flour, vepris a bramble, que and cucumis a cucumber. Junge joyn lapis a stone, pulvis dust. Sic so vectis a barr, postis a post, aqualis a water-pot.

3. Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth Nouns in IS.

4. Qu. Which is the Rule strictly so called, and as it standeth in opposition to the Exceptions?

Ans. The Rule, strictly taken, is couched in these two words: Femineum IS.

5. Qu. What is the meaning of this Rule?

Ans. The meaning of this Rule is, That Nouns, which end in IS are of the feminine Gender: as, vestis aurea a golden garment. Pellis arida a dry hide; hæc volucris a fowl; hæc cassis, cassis a helmet; hæc tyrannis tyranny, avis a bird, navis a ship, vis force, scobis any manner of dust that cometh of filing, sawing, or boring.





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6. Qu. Is this Rule of Gender uniformly observed in all Nouns, that end in IS, or is there any deviation from it?

Ans. This Rule of Gender is not uniformly observed in all Nouns, that end in IS: for there are two Exceptions from it: the one of a sort, the other of a multitude of single words.

7. Qu. Which is the first Exception from Feminine IS?

Ans. The first, that concerneth a sort of words, is sed NIS mas est.

8. Qu. What is the purport of it?

Ans. The purport hereof is this, That the remainder, which is pronounced with an N before IS, i.e. end in NIS, are of the Masculine Gender: as, hic panis *bread*, crinis *hair*, amnis *a brook*, ignis *fire*, cinis *ashes*, funis *a rope*.

9. Qu. Which is the second Exception? and what's the purport thereof?

Ans. It is this, Junge orbis & axis,

Callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis, & ensis,

Cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis, & unguis.

Sic fustis, sanguis, pollis, vepris, cucumisque.

Junge lapis, pulvis. Sic vectis, postis, aqualis.

And the purport hereof is, that this shole of words in IS, though they are not expressed with an N, are notwithstanding of the Masculine Gender.

10. Qu. With what article are mugilis, angulis, cenchris, delphis, glis, and vermis declined?

Ans. You will see that hereafter in the Rule of Epicenes.

11. Qu. Of what Gender is natalis ones birth day, annalis an annual, bipennis a twy bill, jugalis a coach-horse, majalis a burrow-pig, molaris a grinder or millstone?

Ans. These and such like others are by their own nature Adjectives, and respect the General words dies, liber, securis, equus, porcus, dens or lapis; as aqualis seems to do by Urceus.

12. Qu. Is there any Appendix to this Rule?

Ans. To this Rule of Nouns in IS there is an Appendix concerning Latin words in YS made of Greek ones.

13. Qu. Which is it?

Ans. It is this,

Nomina in YS Græca sunt & feminina, ut hæc chelys, hæc chlamys & quia pronunciantur ut prædicta in IS, ad hanc regulam referri possunt.

14. Qu. What is the meaning of this Appendix?

Ans. The meaning of it is this, That Latin Words in YS made of Greek ones are also feminines: as, hæc chelys *a tortoise*

## An Explanation of

shell, hæc chlamys a souldiers coat; which, because in pronounciation they sound like Nouns in IS, may justly claime a reference to this Rule.

15. Qu. How are the words in this Rule, Examples, and Appendix declined?

*The declining of the words in Feminineum IS.*

Ans. The words in this Rule, Examples, and Appendix are declined thus. Hæc vestis, vestis; hæc pellis, pellis; hæc volucris, volucris; hæc cassis, cassidis; hæc tyrannis, tyrannidis; hæc avis, avis; hæc navis, navis; hæc vis, vis; hæc scobis, scobis.

Hic panis, panis; hic crinis, crinis; hic amnis, amnis; hic ignis, ignis; hic cinis, cineris; hic funis, funis. Hic orbis, orbis; hic axis, axis; hic callis, callis; hic caulis [or collis] gen. caulis [or colis]; hic follis, follis; hic collis, collis; hic mensis, mensis; hic ensis, ensis; hic cassis, cassis, [or rather hi castles cassium]; hic fascis, fascis; hic torris, torris; hic sentis, sentis; hic piscis, piscis; hic unguis, unguis; hic fustis, fustis; hic sanguis, sanguis; hic pollis, pollinis; hic vepris, vepris [or rather hic vepres, vepres]; hic cucumis [rather than cucumer] cucumis, hic lapis, lapidis; hic pulvis, pulveris; hic vectis, vectis; hic postis, postis; hic aqualis, aqualis. Hæc chelys, chelyos; hæc chlamys, chlamydis.

**RULE**



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## RULE XIX.

1. *Qu. Which is the nineteenth in the orderly procedure, and the twelfth Special Rule?*

*Ans.* The twelfth Special Rule is this,

### *Special Rule XII.*

*Sunt Dubia hæc finis, torquis, clunisque, scrobisque.*

2. *Qu. How do you construe it?*

*Ans.* Thus. *Hæc* these Nouns *finis* an end, *torquis* a chain, *que* and *clunis* a buttock, *que* and *scrobis* a ditch, *sunt* are dubia of the doubtful gender.

3. *Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans.* This Rule concerneth doubtful Nouns in *IS*.

4. *Qu. What is the meaning of this Rule?*

*Ans.* The meaning of this Rule is this, That these four Nouns are of the doubtful Gender; that is, Masculines or Feminines: as, *Fines* Latin the borders of the Latins, *Virg.* *Quæ finis* standi what end of standing? *Idem.* *Hic aut hæc scrobis*, *Cotum.* *Torquis decorus* a graceful collar or chain, *Stat.* *Torques aureæ* gold chains, *Varr.* *Hic clunis*, *Marr.* *hæc clunis*, *Hor.*

5. *Qu. Are there no other Nouns in IS, besides those specified in the Rule, whose Gender in Authors does sometimes vary?*

*Ans.* Yes, and because some light to the understanding of ancient Writers may issue from thence, I will give you a list of them.

6. *Qu. Pray you do so?*

*Ans.* *Amnis* a brook, *callis* a path, *canalis* a canal, *callis* a royl, *cinis* ashes, *corbis* a twig-basket, *crinis* hair, *funis* a rope, *lapis* a stone, *natalis* ones birth-day, *pollis* fine flower, *pulvis* dust, *retis* a net, *scobs* & *scobis* saw-dust, *semis* half, *sentis* a thorn, *torularis* a sandal or slipper, *vepris* a bryer.

7. *Qu. How are the words in this Rule, and additional Catalogue declined?*



*The declining of the words in Sunt dubia hæc Finis.*

*Ans.* The words in this Rule, and the additional Catalogue are declined thus. Hic vel hæc finis, finis; hic vel hæc torquis, torquis; hic vel hæc clunis, clunis; hic vel hæc scrobis, scrobis.

Hæc] hic amnis, amnis; hæc] hic callis, callis; hic] hæc canalis, canalis; hic cassis, cassis; hæc] hic cinis, cineris; hic] hæc corbis, corbis; hæc] hic crinis, crinis; hæc] hic funis, funis; hæc] hic lapis, lapidis; hic natalis, natalis; hæc] hic pollis, pollinis; hæc] hic pulvis, pulveris; hæc] hic retis, retis; hic] hæc scobs & scobis, scobis; [hic semis, semissis] hoc semis, Invariab. hæc] hic sentis, sentis; hic] hæc sotularis, sotularis; hæc] hic vepris, vepris.

## R U L E X X.

1. Qu. **W** *Hich is the twentieth in the orderly procedure of the Rules, and the thirteenth Special Rule?*

*Ans.* The thirteenth Special Rule is this,

### Special Rule XIII.

OS Mas. Hæc cos, dos. Epos Hoc, & os ossis & oris.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

*Ans.* Thus. OS nouns in OS mas are masculine. Cos a whetstone, Dos a Dory, hæc are feminines. Epos an heroick verse or poem, &c and os ossis a bone & and os oris a mouth hoc are neuters.

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans.* This Rule concerneth Nouns in OS.

4. Qu. *Which is the Rule strictly so called?*

*Ans.* The Rule strictly so called lieth in two monosyllables, OS Mas.

5. Qu. *What is the meaning of this Rule?*

*Ans.* The meaning of this Rule is this, That Nouns, which end in OS, are for the most part of the Masculine Gender: as,  
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*Flos purpureus a purple flower. Ros gratissimus most welcome dew.*  
*Mos perversus an odd custom.*

6. Qu. *What Exceptions shackle this Rule?*

Ans. Two.

7. Qu. *Which is the first Exception? and what is the meaning of it?*

Ans. The first is, *Hæc cos, dos.* And the meaning of it is, That these two Nouns, *Cos* and *Dos* are feminine.

8. Qu. *Which is the second? and what is the purport thereof?*

Ans. The second is, *Epos hoc, & os ossis & oris.* And the purport of it is, That *Epos* an Hexameter verse, *os ossis & oris* are Neuters.

9. Qu. *What singular Observations have you upon this Rule?*

Ans. These that follow.

First, observe, that Nouns in *os*, which are more usually expressed by *or*, are of the same Gender as those in *or*: as, *hic honos honour; hæc arbor a tree.*

Secondly, observe, That many Nouns, which now end in *os* or *or*, did formerly also end in *Us*: as, *Colus*, whence *colos* and *color colour*; *dolus*, whence *dolos* and *dolor grief*. And on the contrary not a few, that are now-a-days terminated with *us*, did heretofore end in *os*: as, *Scorpius* now *Scorpius a Scorpion*: *Corvus* now *corvus a Crow*: *Avos* now *avus a grandfather*. Hence *Plautus* in *Persa*. Act. 1. sc.

*Pater, avos, proavos, abavos, atavos, tritavos,*

*Quasi mures semper edere alienum cibum.*

Thirdly, observe, That Greek Nouns in *os* are more commonly feminine: for though most an end they change *os* into *us* or *or*, nevertheless sometimes they keep *os*: as, *Arctos the Northern Bears, Helice* and *Cynosura*; *diametros a line dividing any figure into equal parts*, as *Vitruvius, Columella* and *Macrobius* rather chuse to express this word, than *diameter* or *diameter*, as 'tis commonly pronounced. And here let me caution you not to trust the ordinary Lexicographers, viz. *Ambrose Calepine, Thomas Cooper, &c.* that make this word *Matulina*: for *Arhimedes* and *Suclid* always use it femininely. And the reason is latent, because *Linea* is concealed.

Fourthly, observe, That *eos* whether it be taken for the Gods, or the Day is feminine.

Fifthly, observe, That though *Epos* in the text be Neuter, as being of the first Declension of the Contractions, yet *Epodos* or *Eposus*

## An Explanation of

*iodus an Epode* [a kind of Lyric poësie, wherein the first Verse for the most part longer than the second] is of the masculine gender.

Sixthly, observe, That Epos, compos, impos, are Adjectives, and pertain not to this Rule.

10. Qu. *How are the words in this Rule and Examples declined?*

*The declining of the words in Os Mas.*

*Ans.* The words in this Rule and Examples are declined thus. Hic flos, floris; hic ros, roris; hic mos, moris. Hæc cos, cotis; hæc dos, dotis. Hoc epos invariab. hos os offis, hoc os, oris.

## RULE XXI.

1. Qu. **W** *Hich is the twenty first Rule in Order, and the fourteenth Special Rule, given by our Author, whereby to know the Genders of Nouns by the termination of their Nominative Case?*

*Ans.* The one and Twentieth Rule in order, and the fourteenth Special Rule, given by the Oxford Grammarian, whereby to know the Genders of Nouns by the termination of the Nominative Case, is,

*Special Rule XIV.*

Sæpius Us quartæ Mas est, Mas Usque secundæ.

Femininum potius Græcum est, ut & ista Latinis

Porticus, Alvus, humus, colus & domus, Idus, acûsque,

Carbasus, & tribus, & vannus, ficûsque manûsque.

Dant Hic & Hæc grossus, specus, & penus, atq; phaselus.

Hoc virus, pelagus. Neutrum modo, Mas modo vulgus.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

*Ans.* Thus. Us Nouns ending in us quartæ of the fourth declension sæpius very often mas est are masculines, que and us Nouns ending in us secundæ of the second declension sæpius very often mas est are masculine. Græcum Latin Nouns in us derived from Greek words potius feminine est are more often feminine than masculines, ut & *also*



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also ista Latinis these Latin Nouns are feminine, porticus a porch or gallery, alvus a paunch, humus the ground, colus a distaff, &c and domus an house, idus the ides of a month, que and acus a needle, carbasus fine linen &c and tribus a tribe &c and vannus a Fan to winnow corn with, que and Ficus a Fig or Fig-tree, que and manus in-hand. Grossus a green fig, specus a den, &c and penus provision for a family, atque and phaselus a galliot, dant hic &c hæc are of the doubtful gender; virus poison, pelagus the sea, hoc are neuters. Vulgus the common People modo one while neutrum is neuter, modo another while mas is masculine.

3. Q. What Nouns doth this Rule concern?

Ans. This Rule concerneth Nouns in us of the second and fourth Declension.

4. Qu. Which is the Rule strictly so called, and as it standeth in opposition to the Exceptions?

Ans. The Rule as opposed to the Exceptions is this, Sæpius Us quartæ Mas est, Mas Usque secundæ.

5. Qu. What is the meaning of this Rule?

Ans. The meaning of this Rule is, That Nouns that end in *ur*, and are of the second and fourth Declension, are mostly of the Masculine Gender: as, hic oculus, i, an eye; hic ventus, i, the wind. Hic fructus, us, fruit; hic acus, aci, a kind of fish like a needle, by some thought to be the Horn-beak.

6. Qu. I perceive then they are not all Masculines. Pray how many are the Exceptions from this Rule?

Ans. From this Rule there are five Exceptions.

7. Qu. Which is the first? and what is the purport thereof?

Ans. The first is, Feminineum potius Græcum est. And the purport hereof is, That Greek words in *us* keep the Gender of their Original. And thereupon some are Masculine and follow the general Rule: as, hic paradisus a garden [the Garden of Eden], hic tomus one part of a Book, a Volume, hic hyacinthus Crows-roe, a flower: But the greater part are Feminine: as, hæc abyssus a bottomless gulf, hæc papyrus paper [first made of an Egyptian rush so called], hæc crystallus crystal, hæc synodus an assembly, hæc exodus a going out, hæc periodus a period or perfect sentence, hæc diphthongus a diphthong, hæc eremus a desert, hæc atomus a mote in the Sun.

8. Qu. Which is the second Exception, and what is the purport thereof?

Ans. The second is this, Ut & ista Latinis.

Porticus, alvus, humus, colus, &c domus, idus, acúsque,

Car! afus;

*Carbasus*, & *tribus*, & *vannus*, *ficusque manusque*. And the purport hereof is, That these twelve Latin Nouns, *Alvus*, *colus*, *acus* a needle, and the rest above-mentioned are Feminines.

9. Qu. Which is the third, and what's the purport thereof?

Ans. The third Exception is, *Dant hic & hæe grossus, specus, & penus, atque faselus*; and the purport hereof is, That these Four Nouns are of the doubtful gender; though the last of them be more usually masculine.

10. Qu. Which is the fourth, and what is the purport thereof?

Ans. The fourth is, *Hoc virus, pelagus*; and the purport hereof is, that these two, *Virus* and *Pelagus* are of the neuter gender.

11. Qu. Which is the fifth and last Exception? and what is the purport thereof?

Ans. The fifth is, *Neutrum modo, Mas modo vulgus*. And the purport hereof is, That *Vulgus* is Neuter, and sometimes Masculine.

12. Qu. Have you any singular Observations upon this Rule?

Ans. You will find many singular Observations upon the Nouns contained in this Rule and Examples, as also upon other Words thereunto belonging, in the following Catalogue.

#### A Catalogue of Latin Nouns in Us.

*Acus* for a fish, is of the masculine gender, and second declension; for a needle of the feminine and fourth; for chaff it is mostly indeed neuter and of the third declension, yet sometimes it's feminine, and of the fourth.

*Alvus* is used by *Accius*, *Cinna*, and *Cato* ad fillum, in the masculine gender; but the same *Cato* de R. R. cap. 125. *Cicero* lib. 2. de Nat. Deor. *Columella* lib. 7. cap. 10. *Cellus* all over. *Pliny* lib. 28. cap. 7. and elsewhere, (to say nothing of *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, and other Poets) use it in the feminine gender. These last are they we ought to imitate, and not to Archaize with *Erasmus* in the masculine.

Some (even *Phocas* and *Probus* i. e. by not excepting it from masculines) have thought *Carbasus* to be a masculine as well as a feminine; a place in one Edition of *Valerius Maximus* l. 1. c. 1. seems to favour them; for there we read *Carbasum* quem optimum habebat. But saith *Vossius* other Copies have *quam* optimam, and them did *Stephanus Pighius* follow, so nothing from thence can be concluded to prove it a masculine. That it is a feminine is certain from *Propertius*, who l. 4. El. ult. saith *exhibuit vivos*





vivos carbasus alba focos; and *Statius Achill.* l. 1. Nec mora jam dextras Ithaceia carbasus auras Pascit: But that it is also a Masculine is denyed by *Caper. Haynes, Farnaby, and Alvarus* deliver it for a feminine. *Vossius* adds it to *Lithocomus's* Rule of doubtfulls; yet in his marginal note upon it, saith, Carbasus in feminino est usitatus. 'Tis best in my opinion to let it be a feminine, till a clearer authority may be produced to prove it also a masculine. *Alvar.* p. 186. *Voss.* Lat. Gram. p. 25. and de Analog. l. 1. c. 31. *Farnab.* p. 9.

Colus is read in the masculine gender in *Catull.* in *Argon.* Lava colum molli lanâ retinebat amictum. And in *Propert.* l. 4. el. 10. Idem ego Sidoniâ feci servilla pallâ Officia & Lydo pensa diurna colo. & el. 1. lib. 4. Non sunt à dextro condita fila colo; but *Nonius* proves it feminine out of *Tully.* And Grammarians now do not admit it to be any other.

*Appuleius* used Crocus in the feminine gender, Crocus vino diluta; and yet *Diomedes* says it is always neuter, that is, hoc Crocum. But *Virgil* 4. *Georg.* confutes that, Et glaucas salices, castâmq; crocûmq; rubentem. And *Ovid.* 4. *Fast.* Ipsa crocos tenues, liliâq; alba legit. And *Juvenal Sat.* 3. Spirantêsq; crocos, & in Urnâ perpetuum ver. It is not always (therefore) neuter. But whether it be masculine or feminine cannot be decided by *Ovid* or *Juvenal*, unless you'll trust *Appuleius.* It is safest to use hoc crocum with *Diomedes* and *Servius.*

*Phaselus*, or as *Vossius* writes it *faselus* for a kind of ship, is used by *Catullus, Ausonius, Cicero*, and others in the masculine gender; by *Ovid, Martial*, and *Statius* in the feminine; and so may pass for a doubtful. But for a kind of pulse it is hardly (if ever) found, out of the masculine.

Both the gender and declension of *Ficus* is much controverted among Grammarians. *Varro* will have it said hi & hæ fici in the Plural, and not ficus like manus, and so gives it in the same sence two genders and one declension. To *Sandius*, whether you take it for a tree, or fruit, or a disease, it seems feminine, and of both declensions. *Scioppius* distinguishes according to the signification, and will have it to be masculine, when it is put for a tree, and feminine, when for fruit, or a disease; for the disease took its name from the likeness of it to the fruit. *Despauterius* will have it only masculine and of the second declension for the disease, and of both genders for the fruit, but so as to be in the masculine gender, also of the second, in the feminine of the fourth.

*Vossius* [de Analog. lib. 1. c. 14.] grants it to be used in the masculine for a sore, but for fruit in the Feminine, and that both in the second and fourth declension.

In fine, others will have it to be of the masculine gender, and second declension, when it signifies a disease, and when it signifies a Fig-tree, or a Fig, of the feminine gender, and of the second and fourth declension: as, *Mr. Walker*, and *Ramus, Alvarez*; and *Vossius* in his lesser Grammar, to which opinion as most probable we chuse rather to adhere; relying on these subjoyning Testimonies. Fici, quarum radices longissimæ, *Plin.* Uxorem suam suspendisse de ficu, *Cic.* Fici semen naturale intus est in eâ fico, quam edimus, *Varr.* Dicemus ficus, quas scimus in Arbore nasci, Dicemus ficos, *Cæciliane*, tuos. *Mart.*

Fimus is up and down used in the masculine gender, but *Appuleius* makes it feminine: as, Liquidâ fimo strictim egestâ.

Grossus is masculine in *Celsus*, but in *Pliny* feminine. l. 28. c. 7. where he saith; Grossi illitæ strumas emolliunt & discutiunt; and so let it go for a doubtful.

Intubus is placed by Grammarians among the doubtfuls, but In Classick Authors, 'tis never read but in the masculine gender: as, *Plin.* lib. 9. c. 8. Intubi castæ non minùs grati. and lib. 20. c. 8. Intubus erraticus.

Pamplius is reckoned of by the old Grammarians as a doubtful, viz. *Servius*, *Probus* and *Caper*; and yet a man can hardly find it otherwise than masculine among the better sort of Authors, that is, those which come nearest to *Augustus's* Age.

Socrus, as *Nonius* saith, is found in *Nevius* in the masculine gender, sc. by the general Rule; but then it is put for Socer, as having been anciently of both genders like *Nepos*, as *Vossius* saith.

Sexus was formerly neuter, as *Priscian* writes and proves by that of *Plautus*, virile sexus nunquam ullum habui; in which place others read secus; for anciently they used secus for sexus. And this word is found in *Sallust*, as *Nonius* saith, and in *Ausonius*, as *Scaliger* reports. Nay, in *Livy* we read, liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta; according to the Edition of the varil.

Specus and Penus are of all Genders; we have only observ'd the masculine and feminine in the Rule; because when they are Neuter, they belong to the Rule following, wherein are comprehended Nouns of the third Declension in us.







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*Of Greek Nouns in us.*

The Names of Shrubs and Herbs.

Biblus or Byblus is ever of the Feminine Gender, whether it be taken properly for the Shrub Papyrus, or for the thin skin between the bark and the wood of it, whereupon in old time they were wont to write.

Cytisus both in Latin and Greek, is Masculine, and yet *Galen* and *Columella* make it Feminine.

Costus is masculine in Greek, in Latin always Feminine.

Hyacinthus is common with the Greeks, but oftner Feminine; and yet *Virgil* says, *Ferrugineos Hyacinthos*, and so do other of the Latins.

Hyssopus is Feminine, but there is also hoc Hyssopum, as also in Greek τὸ ὕσσωπον and ὁ ὕσσωπος.

The like may be said of hæc Nardus and hoc Nardum.

Papyrus likewise and papyrum have been said; but the first is doubtful to the Greeks, to the Latins only feminine.

Names of Gems.

Beryllus is masculine: Berylli rarò alibi reperti, *Plin.*

Chrysolithus is feminine in *Pliny*. Chrysolithum duodecim pondo à se visam: but *Prudentius* uses it in the masculine.

Chrysoprasus is Feminine; Chrysoprasus porri succum & ipsa referens, *Plin.*

Crytallus with the Latins is always feminine, yet with the Greeks for Ice it is masculine; but for Crystal it is found in both Genders.

Opalus is masculine. Veri Opali fulgor.

Saphirus is feminine: Cœruleæ Sapphiri, *Id.*

Smaragdus is masculine: Smaragdi Scythici, *Id.*

Topazius is rather feminine: Color fumidæ Topazii, *Id.*

13. Qu. How comes it to pass that the names of precious stones are of such different genders, not only amongst the Latins, but even with the Greeks?

Ans. This diversity of gender takes its rise from hence. The Greeks have respect to the general word λίθος, which for a jewel is very frequently feminine, though sometimes it is masculine; but the Latins regard one while Lapis the common word, another while Gemma.

Other Greek Nouns in us.

Antidotus is of the feminine gender : Hujus regis antidotus celebratissima, quæ Methridatios vocatur. *Agellius*. But there is hoc Antidotum too.

Atomus is feminine to *Cicero*; but *Seneca* and *Lactantius* make a masculine of it.

Balanus with the Greeks is feminine; as, Dioscorides lib. 1. 144. C. αἱ βάλαροι ἔρητοι καὶ πνιδματῶσι. and chap. 146. Σαρδινιαὶ βάλαροι, ἃς πνεὺς χάριτα χαλῶσι. So *Horace* l. 3. Ode 29. Pressa tuis Balanus capillis; and yet in *Pliny*, lib. 15. c. 23. it is Masculine, Sardinios balanos; if the place be not corrupted. Hence *Vossius* thinks it ought to be almost placed amongst the doubtfuls, and there *Farnaby* without sticking at it, doth place it. *Dane*. Schol. p. 158. *Voss*. de Analog. l. 1. c. 31. *Farnab*. p. 9.

Barbitus is doubtful, as well in Latin as Greek: *Horace* uses it in the masculine. l. 1. Carm. Od. 32. Age dic Latium Barbite Carmen, Lesbio primum modulate civi. *Ovid* in the feminine in the Epistle of *Sappho* to *Phaon*. Nec facit ad Lacrymas barbitus ulla meas.

Colossus is only of the masculine gender: And so is *Corymbus*.

Isthmus is badly used by *Appuleius* and others in the feminine gender; since it is never found among the Ancients in that gender.

Pharus with the Greeks is masculine, but with the Latins only feminine.

14. Qu. How happen other Greek Nouns, sc. Abyssus, Atomus, Eremus, &c. to be feminines?

Ans. These, you must know, are of their own nature Adjectives; and are of the feminine gender by a Syllepsis, because some universal word is respected; as for the first, Abyssus signifies properly fundo carens bottomless; but is not in use with the Latins, except in Ecclesiastical Writers.

Hæc Atomus, supp. ἡσίζ.

Hæc Eremus, sup. ἡ or ἡεζ, Terra or Regio, and so in the rest.

15. Qu. How are the words in this Rule, and Examples declined?

The declining of the words in Sæpius Us quartæ Mas est.

Ans. The words in this Rule and examples are declined thus. Hic oculus, oculi; hic ventus, venti; hic fructus, fructûs; hic æus, aci [the fish so called]; hic paradisus, paradisi; hic tomus, tomi;





toml; hic hyacinthus, hyacinthi; hæc abyssus, abyssi; hæc papyrus, papyri; hæc crystallus, crystalli; hæc synodus, synodi; hæc methodus, methodi; hæc exodus, exodi; hæc perodus, perodi; hæc diphthongus, diphthongi; hæc eremus, eremi; hæc atomus, atomi; hæc porticus, porticûs; hæc alvus, alvi; hæc humus, humi; hæc colus coli & colûs; hæc domus domi & domûs; hæc idus, harum iduum; hæc acus, acûs [*a needle*]; hæc carbasus, carbasi; hæc tribus, tribûs; hæc vannus, vanni; hæc ficus fici & ficûs; hæc manus, manûs; hic vel hæc grossus, grossi; hic vel hæc specus, specûs; hic vel hæc penus, penûs; hic [*vel hæc*] phaselus, phaseli; hoc virus, viri; (if any other variations from the Nominative may be allowed of) hoc pelagus, pelagi; hic & hoc vulgus, vulgi, vulgo, vulgum & vulgus, ô vulge & ô vulgus, vulgo.

## RULE XXII.

1. Qu. **W** *hich is the twenty second Rule in order, and the fifteenth Special Rule?*

*Ans.* The two and twentieth Rule in order, and fifteenth Special Rule is this,

### *Special Rule XV.*

US ternæ Neutrum. Hæc US UTIS, & UNTIS & UDIS. Hæc tellus. Sed PUS podis à pous esto Virile.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

*Ans.* Thus. US Nouns in US ternæ of the third declension neutrum are neuters. US UTIS, & UNTIS & UDIS Nouns in US that have UTIS and UNTIS and UDIS in their genitives hæc are of the feminine gender: Tellus the Earth hæc is feminine. Sed but esto let nouns be virile masculines, PUS ending in PUS, podis whose genitives end in podis à pous from the Greek noun πούς signifying a foot.

3. Qu. *What nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans.* This Rule concerneth nouns in US of the third declension.

4. Qu.



4. Qu. Which is the Rule strictly so called ?

Ans. The Rule strictly so called is, US ternæ Neutrum.

5. Qu. What is the meaning of this Rule ?

Ans. The meaning of this Rule is, That nouns which end in US, and are of the third declension, are of the neuter gender : as, hoc munus, eris a gift : hoc tempus, oris time : hoc latus, lateris a side : hoc acus, aceris chaff.

6. Qu. Doth this Rule always hold ?

Ans. No ; It is attended with three Exceptions ?

7. Qu. Which is the first, and what is the purport thereof ?

Ans. Hæc US, UTIS, & UNTIS, & UDIS. And the purport hereof is, that nouns which make UDIS, UTIS or UNFIS in their Genitives, are of the feminine gender : as,

1. Udis : hæc palus, udis a fen ; hæc incus, udis an anvil.

2. Utis : hæc virtus, utis virtue ; hæc salus, utis health ; hæc senectus, utis old age.

3. Untis : hæc Hydrus, untis a river near the City Otranto ; hæc Pessinus, untis a City of Galatia, where Cybele was worshipped.

8. Qu. The second Exception, and the purport thereof ?

Ans. Hæc tellus : And the purport of It is, that this one noun is feminine, though the genitive ends neither in UTIS, UNTIS, nor UDIS ; but in URIS.

9. Qu. Which is the third Exception, and what is the purport thereof ?

Ans. The third Exception from the Rule, US ternæ neutrum, is sed PUS podis à pous esto virile. And the purport thereof is this, That nouns in PUS, which make their genitive in podis, that is to say, all the Compounds of Pes, pedis ; or rather of ~~pus~~ ~~podis~~, are masculines : as, hic Tripus, tripodis any thing that hath three feet ; hic polypus, odis a fish called pour-control ; hic Chytrapus, odis a Skillet or Brand-iron ; hic apus, odis a marler.

10. Qu. Doth not this last Exception admit of another from it self ?

Ans. Yes, it doth ; for lagopus, odis ; as well when it signifies the bird called the white Partridge, as the verb Hares-foot, is Feminine, and seems to have respect to the general Word.

11. Qu. How are the words in this Rule and Examples declined ?

Ans. Let us not actum agere ; look back to the Explanation ?

RULE







**RULE XXIII.**

1. Qu. **W** *Hich is the twenty third Rule in Order, and the sixteenth Special Rule?*

*Ans.* The three and twentieth Rule in order, and the sixteenth Special Rule is this,

*Special Rule XVI.*

Femineum impurum S; sunt & Mullebria laus, fraus.  
Hic mons, pons, fons, dens, rudens, Hydrôpsque chalybsque.  
Sed stirps, scrobs, & adeps, genere usurpantur utroque.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

*Ans.* Thus. Impurum S Nouns that have a consonant before S in the end femineum are feminines. Et and laus praise, fraus deceit sunt are mullebria feminines. Mons a mountain, pons a bridge, fons a fountain, dens a tooth, rudens a cable, que and hydrops a dropsie, que and chalybs steel, hic are masculines. Sed but stirps the stock of a tree, scrobs a dike, & and adeps fatness, usurpantur are used genere utroque in both genders.

3. Qu. *What Nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans.* This Rule concerneth particularly these two Nouns Laus and Fraus, and generally all nouns that end in S impure.

4. Qu. *Which is the Rule in strict speaking?*

*Ans.* The Rule in strict speaking is comprised in the first verse, viz.

Femineum impurum S, sunt & mullebria laus, fraus.

5. Qu. *Is this Rule a single one?*

*Ans.* No: It consisteth of two Branches.

6. Qu. *Which is the first, and what is the meaning of it?*

*Ans.* The first Branch is, Femineum impurum S. And the meaning thereof is, that nouns, wherein a consonant comes before the final S, are of the feminine gender: as, Urbs opulenta a rich City. Puls nivea white pulse. Hyems ignava the sluggish Winter. Hæc forceps, ipis a pair of tongs. Hæc frons, frondis a green branch with leaves. Hæc lens, lentis a kind of pulse called Lentils. Stirps sancta a sacred race. Hæc scobs, icobis saw dust.

7. Qu. *Which is the second Branch of this Rule? and which is the meaning thereof?*

*Ans.* The

*Ans.* The second is, *sunt & muliebria Laus, Fraus.* And the meaning of it is, that these two particular monosyllables (though their *S* be pure) are likewise feminines: as, *Laus vera true praise; Fraus iniqua unjust fraud.*

8. Qu. *What Exceptions doth the Grammar make from this Rule?*

*Ans.* From the second Branch nothing can be excepted. But the first admits of two Exceptions.

9. Qu. *Which is the first of them?*

*Ans.* The first Exception from *Femineum impurum S* is this, *Hic mons, pons, fons, dens, rudens, hydropique, chalybique.*

10. Qu. *What is the purport of it?*

*Ans.* The purport of it is, That those seven Nouns, notwithstanding their impure *S*, are of the masculine gender.

11. Qu. *Which is the second Exception?*

*Ans.* *Sed Stirps, scrobs, & adeps genere usurpantur utroque.*

12. Qu. *What is the purport of this Exception?*

*Ans.* The purport of it is, That the three nouns herein specified are doubtfulls, *i. e.* both masculines and feminines.

13. Qu. *How happens it that nouns ending in S impure are generally feminines, when as those that end in S pure are commonly Masculines.*

*N. B. Ans.* The Reason, why most nouns ending thus are feminines, is because the nouns, whence they come are of that gender: for these *S* impure nouns are made of nouns in *es* and *is*, feminines for the most part by their termination: as, *Plebs* of *plebes*, which beside *Sallust* and *Tacitus* is used by *Lucan*, *Nescit plebes jejuna timere.* *Adeps* of *adipes* which *Varro* uses; *sors* of *sortis*, *mens* of *mentis*, *lens* of *lentis*, *ars* of *artis*, and so in others: For with the Ancients no nouns did end in *S* impure, but a Vowel was always put between the two last Consonants.

14. Qu. *What singular Observations have you further upon this Rule?*

*Ans.* Observe first, *Appuleius* useth *Hæc dens*; But therein he is not to be imitated.

2. *Bidens* and *Tridens* are masculine either because *ligo* is understood, or because they follow the nature of their simple *Dens*. But for a Sheep *bidens* is feminine with respect to *ovis* by a *Syllepsis*; for a Pig's is masculine again with respect to *Verres*.

3. *Forceps* is said by *Priscian* to be doubtful; but in the Authors now extant it is feminine.

4. *Rudens* is feminine in *Plautus* with regard it may be to *funis*, which was heretofore of that gender; but *Catullus*, *Virgil*, and *Ovid* use it in the masculine.

5. *Seps*



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5. Seps for an Insect is masculine, for a Hedge feminine (as coming from *Sepes*, which is found in *Virgil*) says our Author. And *Ausonius* indeed doth intimate as if Seps in this sense, had been a word used by *Cicero*, *Bucolico* *sepes* dixit *Maro*: Cur *Cicero* Seps? so he. But no body ever said so but *Ausonius*. And in *Cicero's* works now extant, ye may indeed go look it, but are not like to find it, saith *Vossius* de Analog. lib. 1. cap. 33.

6. Stirps for a Pedigree or Off-spring is ever feminine; but for a stem or stalk its sometimes masculine. *Pacuvius* of old said *Quis stirpem occidit meum?* whence it appears that anciently pro Origine too it was doubtful; but now that use of it is out of use.

15. Qu. How are the words in this Rule and Examples declined?

*The Declining of the words in Feminum impurum S.*

Ans. The words in this Rule and Examples are declined thus. *Hæc urbs, urbis: hæc puls, pultis: hæc hyems, hyemis: hæc forceps, forcipis: hæc frons, frondis: hæc frons, frontis: hæc lens, lentis: hæc stirps, stirpis: hæc scobs, scobis: hæc laus, laudis: hæc fraus, fraudis. Hic mons, montis: hic pons, pontis: hic fons, fontis: hic dens, dentis: hic rudens, rudentis: hic hydrops, hydropis: hic chalybs, chalybis. Hic vel hæc stirps, stirpis: hic [vel hæc] scrobs, scrobis: hic vel hæc adeps, adipis.*

RULE



## RULE XXIV.

1. Qu. **W** *Hic is the twenty fourth Rule in order, and the seventeenth Special Rule?*

Ans. The seventeenth Special Rule is,

## Special Rule XVII.

Femineum X. Hic fornix, spadix, grexque, calixque, Atque calyx, varix, urpax, dissyllaba & AX, EX; Femineum at carex, fornax, forfex, Dubiumque Tradux, atque filex. Potius sed mascula pumex, Calx, cortex, imbrex; at onyx, sandyx, Mullerum.

2. Q. *How do you construe it?*

Ans. Thus. X nouns ending in X femineum are feminines, fornix an arch, spadix the branch of a Date-tree, que and grex a flock, que and calix a cup, atque and calyx the cap of a flower, varix a crooked vein in the leg, urpax a harrow, &c. and dissyllaba nouns of two syllables AX EX ending in AX or EX hic are masculine; at but carex sedge, fornax a furnace, forfex a pair of sheers, femineum are feminines. Que and tradux a graft cut off from one tree and removed to another, atque and filex a flint stone, dubium are doubtfuls. Pumex a pumice-stone, calx a heel, cortex bark, imbrex a gutter-tile, sed potius mascula are doubtful, but rather masculine; at but onyx a jewel like a man's nail; sandyx a kind of purple colour mulierum are doubtful, but rather feminines.

3. Qu. *What nouns doth this Rule concern?*

Ans. This Rule concerneth nouns that end in X.

4. Qu. *Which is the Rule in strict speaking?*

Ans. The Rule in strict speaking is no more but this Femineum X.

5. Qu. *What are we to understand by this short Rule?*

Ans. This Rule, as short as it is, gives us to understand the much; viz. That nouns ending in the double Consonant X, are very usually of the feminine gender, whether they be of one syllable; as, hxc fax a torch, pax peace, fax dregs, nex death, vox a voice, crux a cross, lux light, styx a river of Hell, lanx a charge, arx a tower, merx merchandise, &c.

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Or have two or more syllables : as, *Hæc simillax* or *similax*, *acis* a *yew-tree*, *hæc supellex* *household-stuff*, *hæc appendix* a *pent-house*, *hæc bombyx* *silk*, *hæc cervix* the *hinder part of the neck*, *hæc chænix* a *quarter of a peck*, *hæc cicatrix* a *scar*, *hæc lodix* a *sheet*, *hæc tomix* a *halter*, *hæc vibix* a *wale*, *hæc viviradix* *quick-set*, *Cic.* *Hæc phalanx*, *angis* a *battalion of foot in close array*, *hæc meninx*, *ingis* a *thin membrane, that incloses the Brains*.

6. Qu. Is this Rule then universally true ?

Ans. No, No : From this Rule there are two Exceptions ; the first of Particulars, the second of two sorts of words.

7. Qu. Which is that Exception, that concerneth particular words ?

Ans. *Hic fornix*, *spadix*, *grexque*, *calixque*.

*Atque calyx*, *varix*, *urpax*.

8. Qu. What is the meaning of this Exception ?

Ans. The meaning of it is, That these seven nouns are of the masculine gender.

9. Qu. Which is that concerneth the two sorts of words ?

Ans. *Dissyllaba* & *AX*, *EX*.

10. Qu. What is the meaning of this Exception ?

Ans. The meaning of it is, That dissyllable nouns, which end in *AX* and *EX*, are also masculines.

1. In *AX* : as, *hic abax* a *Cupboard*, *thorax* the *breast or breast-plate*, *storax* or *styrax* a *gum so called*, *mystax* a *mustache*.

2. In *EX* : as, *Hic apex* the *top of any thing*, *caudex* or *codex* the *stock of a Tree*, also a *book or volume*, *exlex* an *Outlaw*, *vindex* a *revenger*, *latex* *spring-water*, *murex* the *purple fish*, *pollex* the *thumb*, *pulex* a *flea*, *cimex* a *bug*, *culex* a *gnat*, *forex* a *rat*, *ramex* a *rupture*, *rumex* *sorrel*, *frutex* a *shrub*, *obex* the *bolt of a door*, *vertex* the *crown of the head*, *vortex* a *whirlpool*.

11. Qu. Are there no Exceptions from this last Exception ?

Ans. Yes ; from *Dissyllaba* & *AX*, *EX* there are three Exceptions ?

12. Qu. Which is the first, and what is the purport thereof ?

Ans. The first is *femineum* at *carex*, *fornax*, *forfex*. And the purport hereof is this, That these three Nouns, though they end in *AX* and *EX*, are notwithstanding of the feminine gender.

13. Qu. Which is the second Exception, and what is the purport thereof ?

Ans. The second is *Dubiũque tradux atque filex*. And the purport hereof is, That *tradux* and *filex* are of the doubtful gender ; the former being excepted from the Rule *Femineum X*, and the later from the last Exception, *sc. Dissyllaba* & *AX*, *EX*.

D

14. Qu.

14. Qu. Which is the third Exception?

Ans. Potius sed mascula pumex, calx, cortex, imbrex; at onyx, sandix mullerum.

15. Qu. Is this Exception a single one, or hath it any Branches?

Ans. This third Exception hath two Branches.

16. Qu. Which is the first Branch of the last Exception? and what are we taught by it?

Ans. It is this, Potius sed mascula pumex, calx, cortex, imbrex. And it teaches us that these four nouns are indeed of both genders, but rather of the masculine with Orators.

17. Qu. Which is the second? and what are we taught thereby?

Ans. The second is, at onyx, sandix mullerum. And we are hereby taught that these two are rather feminines.

18. Qu. What singular Observations have you upon this Rule?

Ans. Whatever is chiefly remarkable about nouns in X, the following Catalogue will exhibit.

#### A Catalogue of nouns in X.

Atriplex Orach, a kind of herb, is used by that pedling Poet *Macer* in the feminine gender; in whom you may read *Atriplicem tritam cum nitro*; but *Vossius* and *Danes* think *Pliny* is rather to be followed, who uses it in the Neuter, l. 20. c. 20. *Atriplex & sylvestre est & sativum*. The other speaking perhaps by way of Synthesis, respect being had to *Herba* of the feminine gender.

*Calx* the heel, as also a spurn or kick with the heel, is doubtful, yet so that it is used by Orators in the masculine only, by Poets both in the masculine and feminine: as, *Nunc video calcem ad quem cum sit decursum, nil sit præterea extimescendum*, *Cic.* 1. *Tusc.* *Ferratâ calce fatigat*, *Virg. Æn.* 11. *Rigidos calces extendit*, *Perf.* 6. *Sat.* But *calx* time is a feminine.

*Caudex* and *Codex* differ no more than *caurus* and *corus* the North west-wind, *plaustrum* and *plostrum* a wain. And yet we commonly use to say *caudex* for the stock of a tree, and *codex* for a book or volume.

*Cortex* is of both genders: *supremus cortex*, *Varr.* *corporeus*, *Id.* *raptus*, *Virg.* *decerptus*, *direptus*, *discussus*, *cavatus*, *secus*, *scissus*, *lentus*, *ficcus*, *Ovid.* And in the feminine is it used by *Varr.* *Ovid.* *Pliny.* *Valerius Maximus* and others.

*Obex* is sometimes found used in the feminine gender, *Plin.* in *Panegy.* *Nullæ obices*, *nulli contumeliarum gradus*, *Plaut.* *Perf.* *Nunc commorandum est mihi apud hanc obicem.* *Virg. Æn.* 10.

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Ecce maris magnâ claudit nos obice pontus. But the masculine is far more usual, inſomuch that *Servius* ſaith on that place in *Virgil*. Modo uſus habet, ut hic obex dicamus, unde quidam magno obice legunt. Antiqui etiam hæc obex dicebant. Sed maſculinum multo uſitatius fuit: femininum hodie de uſu receſſit. Mr. *Farnaby* reckons it for a doubtful; and ſo let it paſs, but the maſculine gender of it is rather to be preferred. *Alvar.* p. 179. *Rob. Steph.* Lat. *Theſaur.* Voſ. Lat. Gram. p. 28. *Daneſ.* Schol. p. 165.

*Silex* is a doubtful, yet in Orators a maſculine, both maſculine and feminine in Poets. Thence *Pliny* l. 36. c. 18. Lunenſem ſilicem ſerrâ ſecari, at Tuſculanum diſſilire igni, lb. c. 22. Nigri ſilices optimi. But *Virgil* *Æn.* 8. Stabat acuta ſilex præciſis undiq; faxis: & lb. l. 6. Quam ſi dura ſilex aut ſi Marpeſia cautes. Yet *Ovid Met.* 7. hath ſilices ſoluti in the maſculine.

*Tomix* we read in *Lucilius*'s fragments, as alſo in *Columella*, *Vitruvius* and *Pliny*, but in oblique caſes, and in the Nominative Plural, ſo that by theſe Authors no diſcovery can be made, whether it ought to be written thomex (*Hermolaus Barbarus* indeed writes tomex) or thomex, which comes cloſer to the greek *θωμυξ*. However it is, that it is feminine we are certain by that of *Pausanias* *ὁ ἀνὴρ ἔτος συνάγει τὴν ὄνυ τὴν θωμυξία*.

That *Varix* is maſculine is averred by *Phocas*. And *Deſpauterius* and *Robert Stephanus* cite out of *Horace* varice ſuccifo, which no where appears in this Poet. But *Celfus* in more places than one uſeth it in the maſculine gender: others make a doubtful of it, moved by a ſaying of *Seneca*, Dum varices exſcindendas præberet. But the maſculine is reckon'd the ſafer.

That *Vibix* and not *Vibex* ought to be ſaid may reaſonably be collected hence, becauſe the laſt ſyllable ſave one of the Genitive is long.

*Plautus* uſeth *Lux* in the maſculine gender. And after the ſame manner *Varrô* ſaid luci claro. Nay *Nonius* tells us that even *Cicero* ſpeaks ſo too.

*Crux* is maſculine with *Ennius*, ſays *Nonius*, but in that gender it is diſuſed.

*Sandyx* or *Sandix*, which Lexicographers deliver for a maſculine, is almoſt always feminine; for in *Pliny* we read, Pinguentes ſandyce ſublita. And in *Galen*, Aduſta ceruſſa in ſandycem, quam vocant, tranſit.

19. Qu. How are the words in this Rule, and the Examples declined?

*The declining of the words in Feminineum X.*

*Ans.* The words in this Rule and the Examples are declined thus. Hæc fax, facis; hæc pax, pacis; hæc fæx, fæcis; hæc nex, necis; hæc vox, vocis; hæc crux, crucis; hæc lux, lucis; hæc styx, stygis; hæc lanx, lancis; hæc arx, arcis; hæc merx, mercis; hæc similax or similax, smilacis; hæc supellex, supellectilis; hæc appendix, appendicis; hæc bombyx, bombycis; hæc cervix, cervicis; hæc chænix, chænicis; hæc cicatrix, cicatricis; hæc lodix, lodicis; hæc tœmix, tœmicis; hæc vibix, vibicis; hæc viviradix, viviradicis; hæc phalanx, phalangis; hæc meninx, meningis. Hic fornix, fornix; hic spadix, spadix; hic grex, grex; hic calix, calicis; hic calyx, calycis; hic varix, varicis; hic urpîx, urpicis; hic abax, abacis; hic thorax, thoracis; hic storax, storacis; hic styrax, styracis; hic mystax, mystacis; hic apex, apicis; hic caudex, caudicis; hic codex, codicis; hic exlex, exlegis; hic vindex, vindicis; hic latex, laticis; hic murex, muricis; hic pollex, pollicis; hic pulex, pulicis; hic cimex, cimicis; hic culex, culicis; hic forex, foricis; hic ramex, ramicis; hic rumex, rumicis; hic frutex, fruticis; hic obex, obicis; hic vertex, verticis; hic vortex, vorticis; hæc fornax, fornacis; hæc forfex, forficis; hæc carex, caricis. Hic vel hæc tradux, traducis; hic vel hæc filex, filicis. Hic [vel hæc] Cortex, corticis; hic [vel hæc] pumex, pumicis; hic [vel hæc] imbrex, imbricis; hic [vel hæc] calx, calcis; [hic vel] hæc sandyx, sandycis; [hic vel] hæc onyx, onycis.

RULE

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RULE XXV.

1. Qu. **W** *Hich is the twenty fifth, or last Rule in Order? and the eighteenth Special Rule, given in the Oxford Grammar, for knowing the Genders of Nouns by the Termination of their Nominative Case?*

*Ans.* The five and twentieth, or last Rule in order, and the eighteenth Special Rule, given us by the Oxford Grammarian, whereby we may know the genders of nouns by the ending of their Nominative Case, is,

*Special Rule XVIII.*

Dicta Epicoena genus finis plerumque sequuntur.  
Hic phoenix, bombyx, glis, turtur, vultur, orixque,  
Mus, lepus & vermis, mugil, delphisque, salarque.  
Alcyone hæc & halex, quibus adde lagopus, ædon.  
Sunt dubia hæc limax, cenchris. Sed sæpius ista,  
Grus, perdix, serpens, lynx, talpa, & dama videbis  
Feminea: at potius mas anguis, masque palumbes.

2. Qu. *How do you construe it?*

*Ans.* Thus. Dicta those nouns that are called Epicoena Epicenes plerumque for the most part sequuntur do follow genus the gender finis of their termination. Phoenix a Bird so called, bombyx a silk-worm, glis a dormouse, turtur a turtle, vultur a ravenous bird called a vulture, que and orix a kind of African Goat commonly called an Ounce, mus a mouse, lepus a hare, & and vermis a worm, mugil a mullet, que and delphis a dolphin, que and salar a young salmon, hic are declined with the article hic. Alcyon a Kings-fisher, & and halex a herring, hæc are declined with the article hæc, quibus adde Lagopus to which joyn Lagopus, a bird called the white partridge, ædon a nightingale. Hæc these nouns limax a snail, cenchris a venomous Serpent and a Kastrell, sunt dubia are declined with hic and hæc. Sed but videbis you shall see ista these nouns grus a crane, perdix a partridge, serpens a serpent, lynx a spotted beast, talpa & dama a buck or doe, sæpius feminea declined with the article hæc oftner than hic; at but anguis a snake potius is rather mas declined with the article hic than hæc, que and palumbes a ring-dove potius is rather mas declined with the article hic than hæc.

3. Qu. What Nouns doth this Rule concern ?

Ans. This Rule concerneth nouns of the Epicene gender.

4. Qu. What Nouns are of the Epicene Gender ?

Ans. The common names of Birds, Wild-beasts, and Fishes, and indeed all or the most of the names of those living Creatures, whose Sex is hardly or not at all distinguished by Men, are Epicenes, *i. e.* such as under one Article of Gender, do comprehend both Sexes.

5. Qu. Is it not universally so in the Names of Birds, Wild-beasts and Fishes, that both the Sexes are comprehended under one Article of Gender ?

Ans. No. It is not always so in the Names of Birds, Wild-beasts, and Fishes, that one Word under one Article doth signify both kinds or sexes ; for Gallus a Cock doth not comprehend Gallinam a Hen ; nor Leo Leānam a Lionsess, &c. But that all or most of the names of those Creatures whose Sex is hardly, or not at all distinguished (as I said even now) are Epicenes.

6. Qu. Which is the Rule in a strict acceptation ?

Ans. The Rule strictly taken, is comprised in the first Verse ;  
viz.

Dicta Epicoena genus finis plerumque sequuntur.

7. Qu. Is it the intent of this Rule to shew, of these Nouns that are Epicenes, which are Masculines, and which are Feminines ?

Ans. The intent of this Rule, is not to shew, of nouns that are Epicenes, which is of the masculine, and which is of the feminine gender ; but tells us, that is left to be known by other Rules preceding, and may be in a great measure discerned by the termination of the Nominative Case. So vespertilio a bat or *revere-mouse*, may be known to be masculine, *i. e.* declined with the Article hic, because O is a masculine termination, by this Rule, Nomen in O Mas. So hic scorpio a scorpion : Hic attagen a snite, by nomen in N Mas : Hic elephas an elephant, by as antis at hic dat : Hic monoceros an unicorn, by OS Mas : Hic camelus a camel, by Mas usque secundæ : Hic corax a raven, and hic forex a rat by Dissyllaba & AX, EX. And contrariwise Aquila an Eagle may be known to be a feminine, *i. e.* declined with the Article hæc, because A of the first Declension is a feminine termination, by this Rule Nomina in A vel in E primæ Muliebria. Hæc alcedo a Kings-fisher, by Cætera & in DO, GO, queis syllaba tertia surgit : Hæc anas a duck or drake, by Ternæ hæc : Hæc vulpes a fox, by Feminium Es ; Hic cornix a crow, by Feminium X, and so forth.



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3. Qu. Why do you speak so cautiously, in saying the gender of *Epímenes* may be in a great measure determinated by the ending of the *Nominative Case*? may it not be so always?

Ans. No: For the generality of this Rule is restrained by three Exceptions: The first of masculines, the second of feminines, the third of doubtfuls, excepted from the Rules of Termination.

9. Qu. *Doubtful Epímenes, what are those?*

N. B. Ans. You must understand that there are two kinds of *Epímenes*; some have but one mark or note of gender: as, *hic turtur a turtle, hæc halex a herring*; but others have two; as, *hic vel hæc limax a snail, [hic vel] hæc talpa a mole*: And these later, we call doubtful *Epímenes*. See my *Grammatica reformatâ*.

10. Qu. Which is the Exception of Masculines, and what is the meaning of it?

Ans. *Hic Phoenix, bombyx, glis, turtur, vultur, orixque.*

*Mus, lepus & vermis, mugil, delphisque, salarque*; and the meaning of it is, That these twelve *Epímenes* are declined with the Article [*Hic*]; whether according to the Rule of Termination, some would be feminines, others neuters.

11. Qu. Which is that Exception of Feminines, and what is the meaning of it?

Ans. *Alcyone hæc & halex, quibus adde lagopus, ædon.* And the meaning of it is, That those four are declined with the article [*Hæc*]; whereas by the Rules of Termination, they would have been masculines.

12. Qu. Which is the Exception of Doubtfuls?

Ans. *Sunt dubia hæc limax, cenchris. Sed sæpius ista.*

*Grus, perdix, serpens, lynx, talpa & dama videbis*

*Feminea*; at potius mas anguis, masque palumbes.

13. Qu. Is this third a single one? or hath it any Branches?

Ans. This last Exception hath three Branches.

14. Qu. Which is the first Branch? And what is the purpose thereof?

Ans. It is *sunt dubia hæc limax, cenchris.* And the purport hereof is, That these two are declined with two Articles aplece, viz. *hic & hæc*, under each of which both Sexes are comprehended.

15. Qu. Which is the second Branch? And what is the purport thereof?

Ans. *Sed sæpius ista grus, perdix, serpens, lynx, talpa & dama videbis feminea*; and the purport thereof is, That though these

these fix be also declined with two Articles each, yet hæc is the more usual.

16. Qu. Which is the third Branch? and what is the purport thereof?

Ans. The third is, At potius mas anguis, masque palumbes; and the purport hereof is, That with these two, sc. anguis and palumbes hic is more commonly joyned than hæc.

17. Qu. Have you any singular Observations upon this Rule of Epicleses?

Ans. Yes: Look you, here's a very useful Alphabetical Catalogue for you, of Epicleses, excepted from the Rule of Termination.

Accipiter a Hawk is masculine in *Ovid* and *Virgil*; and yet *Lucretius* (saith *Nonius*) useth it in the feminine.

Aedon is feminine with *Seneca*.

Alcyon is feminine contrary to the Rule of termination, thus *Virgil* used it, Dilectæ Veneri Alcyones; and so *Aristotle* and other Greek Writers. *Servius* therefore upon that place in *Virgil*, is not to be regarded, where he notes (but erroneously) that hic and hæc Alcyon are said; for admit Alcyon to be said of the female, and be common as to signification, yet it does not follow that 'tis therefore common in Construction, i.e. joyned to an Adjective of both Genders with respect to the signification.

Ales a great bird (for sometimes it is taken Adjectively for velox swift, and then it is joyned with Substantives of any Gender) is most an end feminine: as, *Martial* used it, l. 14. Ep. 67. yet in *Virgil* you may find it of the masculine, who saith *Æn.* 5. Ipse ales. and *Æn.* 12. Fulvus ales.

Anguis a snake is oftner masculine: as, *Lucius* anguis, *Virg.* But *Valerius Maximus* in the same Chapter, makes it of both Genders. And in *Tacitus Annal.* lib. 11. as also in *Plautus*, *Tibullus* (saith *Charistius*) *Ovid* and *Varro* it is feminine.

Bombyx sometimes signifies a Silk-worm; sometimes the stuff, or garment made of silk; for a Worm it is of the masculine gender; *Martial* l. 8. Tam leve nec bombyx pendulus urget opus. For, the Silk-stuff, it is of the feminine gender, *Plin.* l. 11. c. 23. Assyria tamen bombyce adhuc feminis cedimus. And if at any time bombyx be found of the masculine gender for the stuff, as in that of *Propert.* l. 2. El. 3. Nec siqua Arabio lucet Bombyce puella. It is in respect to the Worm, which being the maker of the silk, whereof the stuff is made, is, by a Metonymy of the efficient for the effect put for the stuff or garment made of that silk. *Alvar.* p. 173. *Stephan.* Th. Lat. Voss. *Dan.*

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*Bubo an Owl* is used by *Virgil*. *Æn.* 4. in the feminine gender. Solâque culminibus ferali carmine *bubo* sæpe queri — — — In *Ovid. Met.* 5. and *Plin.* l. 10. c. 12. and every where else it is a masculine. So that *Virgil* is supposed to speak there figuratively with respect unto *Avis* understood. *Priscian* l. 6. declines it like a common, *hic* and *hæc* *bubo*; yet *Vossius* professeth not to dare to imitate *Virgil*, in using it in the masculine gender, in Prose, and asks, who dare do it? *Farnaby* reckons and ranks it among his masculines and there let it stand for me. *Farnab.* p. 12. *Alvar.* p. 182, 185. *Danesh. Schol.* 168. *Voss. Lat. Gramm.* p. 15. de Analog. l. 1. c. 22.

*Camelus a Camel*, which *Caucius* and so many others set down for a doubtful, is always masculine among the *Latins*, and feminine with the *Greeks*, saith *Vossius* de Analog. l. 1. c. 32. Yet the Learned Dr. *Bussbey* in his most excellent Greek Grammar, p. 14. puts it among the *rariùs masculina*.

*Cenchris* is one of those nouns Substantives, that vary their gender, as they vary their signification. For a Serpent it is masculine; but for a Bird it is used in the feminine by *Pliny*. As it is taken in the former sence, it is declined, *hic Cenchris hujus Cenchris*; In the latter, *hæc Cenchris, Cenchridis*.

*Coccyx* is masculine.

*Dama* and *Talpa* are found in *Virgil* of the masculine gender; but no where else but in him; and in *Orators*, they are always feminines; Yea, *Horace* 1. *Carm. Od.* 2. hath & superjecto *pavidæ natârunt Æquore damæ*. Nay *Vossius* judges it a *Metaplasimus* in *Virgil*: and hence, it is (saith he) that *Charisius* charges the Poet with this amongst the rest of his Barbarisms in gender. *Cum canibus timidî venient ad pocula damæ* *Ecl.* 8. And truly *Servius* is positive that he would have said *timidæ*, but for avoiding the *ἁμοιοτέλειον*. The same may be supposed of that same Poet, *aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpæ*. Where also, had he said *captæ*, there must have been a Rhyme, which is a great lessening to the grandure of Heroick Verse.

*Delphis* is masculine; but the *Latins* chuse rather to say *Delphin*.

*Esox a Salmon* is accounted masculine.

*Glis, gliris a Dormouse* is masculine.

*Gryps, Gryphis a Gryphon* masculine, and so is *Gryphus* formed from its Genitive.

*Grus* is used by *Virgil* and others in the feminine. In the masculine you can hardly find it any where, but in *Horace*. *Membra gruis sparsi sale multo*.



*Halex*, *halecis* is a feminine.

*Lagopus* a Bird is feminine, and for the Herb *Haresfoot* it is of the same Gender.

*Lepus* is masculine. *Auriti Lepores*, *Virg.*

*Limax* is masculine with *Columella* lib. 12. cap. with *Pliny* feminine l. 29. c. 6.

*Lynx* is rare in the masculine gender, and perhaps only in *Horace*; who hath this passage, *Timidos agitare lynces*.

*Merops* a Bird called the *Bee-eater*, a bigger sort of Titmouse is masculine.

*Mugil*, *illis*; or *Mugillis*, is; is of the masculine gender.

*Mus* is also a masculine.

*Nefrens* (if any such word there be, and not rather *nefrendis*) is by nature an Adjective, and a Substantive by use, of the masculine gender by a Syllepsis, whether it be properly spoken of a young pig, which *Varro* hints, or it signifie properly a Weather, as *Festus* tells us. *Liv. Andronicus* uses it for a young infant too. There are not wanting some, that suspect it to be a Common, being perswaded by the signification of the word; for 'tis derived from *Ne i. e.* Non and *Frendens*. But it is no where read in the feminine gender.

*Nycticorax* a Raven is masculine for certain, as being a compound of *corax*.

*Oryx* or *orix* is masculine in *Pliny*, *Juvenal*, and *Martial*.

*Palumbes* is more common in the masculine; but 'tis feminine in *Virgil*. *Raucae tua cura Palumbes*, *Ecl.* 1.

*Panthera* the She Panther that *Despauterius* makes doubtful, is only Feminine, and perhaps this Noun is no Epicene, because it denotes only the female, whose male is *Pardus* a Libard.

*Perdix* is of both genders with the Greeks, but with the Latins it is oftner feminine.

*Salar* is masculine.

*Serpens* is by its own nature an Adjective, and respects *anguis*, but for all that it is more usually of the feminine gender.

*Talpa*, see *Dama*.

*Turtur*, *turturis* is of the masculine gender.

*Vermis* is also a masculine.

*Volucris* a Bird is more commonly feminine; for by nature it is an Adjective, but use hath made it pass currently for a Substantive; and because *Avis* is understood, it is therefore joined with a feminine Adjective: But *Cicero* useth it in the masculine, for which usage *Vossius* gives this reason, because, since Birds







Birds are of both Sexes, he prefers the masculine, as being the more worthy ; but this gender is rare and unusual.

*Volvax*, ocis a worm that feeds upon vines, of what gender it is, appears not ; but later Writers give it room among the masculines.

*Vultur*, uris is masculine : *Hic vulturis* also is read in *Pliny*, and *Vulturius* in *Ennius*.

18. Qu. *How are the words in this Rule and Examples declined ?*

*The declining of the words in Dicta Epicoena genus.*

*Ans.* The words in this Rule and Examples are declined thus. *Hic vespertilio*, *vespertilionis* ; *hic scorpio*, *scorpionis* ; *hic attagen*, *attagenis* ; *hic elephas*, *elephantis* ; *hic monoceros*, *monocerotis* ; *hic camelus*, *cameli* ; *hic corax*, *coracis* ; *hic forex*, *foricis*. *Hæc aquila*, *aquilæ* ; *hæc alcedo*, *alcedinis* ; *hæc anas*, *anatidis* ; *hæc vulpes*, *vulpis*. *Hic cornix*, *cornicis* ; *hic phoenix*, *phoenicis* ; *hic bombyx*, *bombycis* ; *hic glis*, *gliris* ; *hic turtur*, *turturis* ; *hic vultur*, *vulturis* ; *hic oryx*, *orygis* ; *hic mus*, *muris* ; *hic lepus*, *leporis* ; *hic vermis*, *vermis* ; *hic mugil*, *mugilis* ; *hic delphis*, *delphinis* ; *hic salar*, *salaris*. *Hæc alcyon*, *alcyonis* ; *hæc halex*, *halecis* ; *hæc lagopus*, *lagopodis* ; *hæc aedon*, *aedonis*. *Hic vel hæc limax*, *limacis* ; *hic cenchris*, *cenchrus* ; *hæc cenchris*, *cenchridis*. [*Hic vel*] *hæc grus*, *gruis* ; [*hic vel*] *hæc perdix*, *perdicis* ; [*hic vel*] *hæc serpens*, *serpentis* ; [*hic vel*] *hæc lynx*, *lynxis* ; [*hic vel*] *hæc talpa*, *talpæ* ; [*hic vel*] *hæc dama*, *damæ*. *Hic [vel hæc] anguis*, *anguis* ; *hic [vel hæc] palumbes*, *palumbis*.

## *The Supernumerary RULE.*

i. Qu. *W* *Which is the Supernumerary Rule ?*

*Ans.* The Supernumerary Rule is this,

*Propria Divi vox est hic, hic esto virique.*

*Propria divæ vox est hæc, hæc esto viræque,*

*Cur ? Generale subest nomen ; nullum genus istis.*

2. Qu. *How do you construe it ?*

*Ans.* *Thûs.*

*Ans.* Thus. *Propria vox the proper names Divi of Gods est hic are of the masculine gender, que and esto propria vox viri let the proper names of men be hic masculines. Propria vox the proper names divæ of goddesses est hæc are of the feminine gender, que and esto propria viræ let the proper names of women be hæc of the feminine gender. Cur why so? generale nomen the general or universal nouns Deus, vir, dea, mulier subest are understood, nullum genus [supple est] istis those proper names are of no gender.*

3. *Qu. What nouns doth this Rule concern?*

*Ans.* This Rule particularly concerneth the proper names of Gods and Goddesses, Men and Women; and generally all proper names of Cities, Islands, Mountains, Ships, Plays, &c. as also the proper names of Horses, Dogs, &c. and lastly the Pronouns Ego, Tu, Sui.

4. *Qu. Did not the seven general Rules sufficiently direct our knowledge in the genders of such like proper names?*

*Ans.* Yes, very well; so that nothing more is pretended to in this supernumerary, than some critical Observations upon those seven general Rules. And the proper place of this Supernumerary Rule (might it be so far admitted) were betwixt the general and special Rules.

5. *Qu. Well, what is the meaning of this Additional Rule?*

*Ans.* The meaning of this Rule is, That though the proper names specified in my third Answer, &c. do seem, when they are set together in Construction with Adjectives, to be of the masculine or the feminine gender, yet really they are not; nay, they are of no gender at all. Nor indeed do or can any Adjectives whatsoever agree with any kind of proper names, or the Pronominal Substantives Ego, Tu, sui.

6. *Qu. Is not your private Opinion?*

*Ans.* This Opinion was taught by the first Reformers of Grammar, namely by *Franciscus Sanctius*, who, in the sixth page of his Latin Grammar, printed at *Madrid* above an hundred years ago, begins his Rules for the genders of nouns thus: *Propria cuncta genus renunt.* And the Reasons whereon he grounds this Precept, you may find at large, *Minerva* p. 28. *Restat illud* (says he) *quod à nemine animadversum esse video, Nomina propria hominum, urbium, fluviorum, montium, & cætera hujusmodi, genus Grammaticum habere non posse; nam ut sæpe monuimus, si non essent Adjectiva nomina, genus apud Grammaticos locum non haberet: si enim dicas; Revereor patrem: Ne lædas hominem: exclude canem; non refert cujus generis sit, interrogare, nisi addendum sit Adjectivum. Hinc jam patebit, genus in illis nominibus*





nominibus non esse quærendum, quæ Adjectivis conjungi non possunt. Qualla sunt Ego, Tu, Sui; & hominum, & Deorum nomina propria.

Causa nunc est aperienda (goes he on p. 29.) quare nomina propria nolint Adjectivis conjungi. Quod proprium & singulare est, sic à rebus cæteris separatur, ut nulli alii videatur posse conferri & comparari. Porro, si comparari non potest, non admittit qualitatem, aut quantitatem: Non enim dicitur urbs parva, nisi comparatione alius urbis. Si igitur velis conjungere cum Roma, hoc nomen magna, significas esse aliam Romam parvam, quod intelligi non potest.

And after him, by *Gaspar Scioppius*, who in the beginning of his Rules for the genders of nouns saith. Propria cuncta virum, fluviorum, & nomina montium mascula censentur; nullum tamen est genus illis. *Gramm. Philosoph. p. 19. whereupon p. 122.* He thus learnedly comments. Illud imprimis acriter advertendum monet Sanctius, & sæpe pueris inculcandum, propter sola Adjectiva reperta esse in Substantivis genera: nam si Adjectiva non essent (ait) aut si omnia unius essent terminationis, ut Felix, par oriens: Nulla esset apud Grammaticos de genere præceptio. Grammaticus enim in Substantivis solummodo quærit genera propter Adjectivorum terminationes. Cum enim dicimus, Revereor patrem. Ne lædas hominem. Abige canem; non refert, cujus sit generis, donec addendum sit Adjectivum. Hinc consequens est genus illis nominibus non esse quærendum, quæ Adjectivis adjungi non possunt, qualia judicantur, Ego, Tu, Sui, & Deorum, ac hominum, urbium, insularum, montium, navium, & fabularum nomina propria.

7. Qu. What were the first motives, that could induce these learned Grammarians to take up this new Hypothesis?

Ans. This Hypothesis is as old as Aristotle's Metaphysics, where he gives you the motives you require, lib. 5. cap. 9. Singularia (says he) non suscipiunt determinationem, quia de pluribus non affirmantur.

And again, Naturâ notius est, quod plurimum entis habet, id est, veritatis. Now the Species is better known than the Genus by nature, and the less universal than the more universal; for the more universal is found in the less universal and something more. For, suppose the Genus to be Corpus animatum, the Species Animal will be that, and somewhat beside, viz. Corpus animatum sensibile, or fancy Animal to be the Genus, the Species homo is Corpus animatum sensibile, rationis particeps. And besides the Jewish *Rabbins* observe to us that proper Names do not receive Articles for



for this reason, because they are of themselves sufficiently declared or known. If therefore they do not receive Articles, neither will they for the same reason agree with Adjectives.

8. Qu. *Cannot you illustrate your hypothesis by an Example or two?*

Ans. By twenty, if you please to give me the hearing. Suppose you say, *Petrus est albus. Tu es doctus, sed Cicero est doctior.* The Adjectives *albus, doctus, and doctior,* do not agree with *Petrus, Tu, and Cicero.*

9. Qu. *No? Why, Adjectives are qualities, and qualities must always be inherent in some subject or other. Where then are their Substantives?*

Ans. The close of this Rule gives you a direct Answer. Generale subest nomen. The general or universal Nouns, *sc. Deus, Vir, Dea, Mulier, &c.* are understood. So that in the aforesaid Examples *homo,* wherewith *albus, doctus, and doctior* do really and truly agree, is ellipsed; for we say not a white *Peter,* but *Peter* is a white Man; because whiteness doth not belong to him, as he is *Peter,* but as he is a Man, &c.

Thus *Hor. Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus, Id. lib. carm. 3. Uxor invidi Jovis esse nescis? supply, del. Virg. Formosæ mirtus Veneri, sua laurea Phœbo. viz. deæ. Id. l. 1. Æn. Sum pius Æneas, raptos qui ex hoste penates—sc. vir. Id. l. 4. Ipsa tenens dextrâ pateram pulcherrima Dido—sc. regina, mulier. Mart. l. 1. Thebas carmine cantet, aut Mycenæ, aut Rhodon, that is, Insulam. Seneca. Urbibus, centum spatiosa Creta. sc. Insula. So, Roma est antiqua, supply, Urbs. Mediolanum est magna, sc. Urbs.*

*Argi aptum aquis, understand, oppidum. Flavus Albula, to wit, fluvius. Altus Ætna, viz. mons. Magnâ Centauro vehitur, understand, nave. Terentiana Eunuchus, supply, Fabula. Thus, Ovid. Met. l. 3. Dum dubitat; videre canes: primûsque Melampus, Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedere, Gnosius Ichnobates, sc. Canis mas. Id. Ib. Deque lupo concepta Nape: pecudesq; secuta Pæmenis, & natis comitata Harpyia duobus, viz. canis femina.*

Nay moreover many Appellatives follow this Rule of proper Names, those (I mean) which are contained under any Genus, or common word: as, the common Names of Trees, Birds, Gems, Herbs and Letters: as, *Oleaster dura, laburnum magna, understand, arbor; for by the Rule of termination Oleaster is masculine, laburnum Neuter. So sola bubo, understand avis. Carbunculus ignita, understand, gemma. Pulegium odorata, understand, herba. O rotunda, understand litera.*

10. Qu. *Still, I am not fully convinced of the truth of this your Assertion. And wonderful strange it is to me, that of all the Old Grammarians*



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*rians from Crates Mallotes down to Sanctius, for the space of seven-  
teen Hundred years, not one should ever dream of it. What say you to  
Athenas doctas; vestros Metellos; nostros Cicerones? If these  
Adjectives do not agree with their apparent Substantives, they agree  
with nothing.*

*Ans. Well: To gratifie you a little (tho' I could answer this  
Objection another way) I grant what you affirm, viz. These Ad-  
jectives do agree with their apparent Substantives. But I do not  
grant that these apparent Substantives are proper Substantives:  
For no Plurals can truly be stiled Proper; and if you distrust my  
judgment in the case, hear what the most rational of all Gram-  
marians, Gerard John Vossius says, in the 571. pag. of his first book,  
De Analogiâ, Sed & cum usitatè dicamus, Tullios & Cicerones,  
Cornelios, & Scipiones, vel Lentulos, aliaque gentis & familiæ no-  
mina, quæ σωωρίμως de pluralibus dicuntur; talia thusque me-  
ritò (mind it) verè propriis adjecerunt. Sanè propriè propria  
non sunt, eoq; non mirum, si usitatius in plurativo usurpantur,  
quàm prænomena: cujusmodi sunt Marcus, Cneius, Titus, Sextius.  
And then Athena formerly was nothing else, but many Athenides,  
that is, Olives or Olive-yards (whence also Mount Olivet was na-  
med) which afterwards in process of times were improved into  
one City. So Parisii were many Pasi. So Burgi were many pyrgi,  
i. e. towers. So Broca (the place of Sanctius's nativity) anciently  
signified no more but cottages. And the silence of the Old Gram-  
marians herein is but a weak Argument.*

*II. Qu. Why, But the New Grammarians, Vossius, and the Oxford  
Commentators, let this Hypothesis slip without taking notice hereof. And  
again we usually say, Dubio Marte; dura Tellus; and ardens Ve-  
sta in the singular number, these surely are proper Names?*

*Ans. Vossius and the Oxford Commentators indeed sound great;  
and truly for the most part speak nothing but the truth; but per-  
haps sometimes they may not speak the whole truth. My meaning  
is, that the most learned Men in their respective Arts or Sciences  
may, and do oftentimes, for reasons best known to themselves, om-  
mit some Observations, which others, both before and after them,  
may deem necessary to the right understanding of those very Arts  
and Sciences, and therefore ought not to be accountable for such  
omissions of theirs; tho' the Oxford Grammarian does transiently  
glance upon this Hypothesis: see the last paragraph of his Anno-  
tations on the first Rule. p. 90. And then as to your Instances,  
Dubio Marte with an uncertain battle; dura Tellus the hard Soil;  
ardens Vesta a hot fire: I answer, that the proper Names of Gods,  
&c. lose their own nature, and degenerate into Commons, when  
they*

they are taken metonymically for the thing, over which they preside.

12. Qu. Well, I have no mind to saw with you any longer in this matter. How are the words in the Examples of this Supernumerary Rule declined?

The declining of the words in *Propria Divi vox est hic*.

Ans. The words in the Examples of this Rule are declined thus. Nom. *Petrus*, G. *Petri*; N. *Tu*, G. *Tu*. N. *Cicero*, G. *Ciceroni*, Gen. *Jovis*, D. *Jovi*, Acc. *Jovem*, Abl. *Jove*. N. *Venus*, G. *Veneri*. N. *Aeneas*, G. *Aenea*. N. *Dido*, G. *Dido*, or N. *Dido*, G. *Didoni*. N. *Rhodos*, G. *Rhodi*. N. *Creta*, G. *Creta*. N. *Roma*, G. *Roma*. N. *Mediolanum*, G. *Mediolani*. N. *Argi*, G. *Argorum*. N. *Albula*, G. *Albulæ*. N. *Ætna*, G. *Ætnæ*. N. *Centaurus*, G. *Centauri*. N. *Eunuchus*, G. *Eunuchi*. N. *Melampus*, G. *Melampi*. N. *Ichneutes*, G. *Ichneutes*. N. *Nape*, G. *Napes*. N. *Pamēnis*, G. *Pamēnis*. N. *Harpyia*, G. *Harpyia*. N. *Oleaster*, G. *Oleastri*. N. *laburnum*, G. *laburni*. N. *bubo*, G. *bubonis*. N. *Carbunculus*, G. *Carbunculi*. N. *pulegium*, G. *pulegii*. Nom. O, G. O. &c.

13. Qu. Well; One single Request more, by way of Over-plus; which, with your Answer, shall conclude this Tract of the Genders of Nouns. I have observed in the series of our Discourse, that many Nouns Substantives vary their Genders, as they vary their signification. Pray therefore to conclude all, give me an Alphabetical Catalogue of such Nouns.

Ans. To the best of my remembrance. Such are *Acus*, G. *Acus* a Needle, feminine; *Acus*, G. *aci* a fish, masculine; *Acus*, G. *aceris* chaff, neuter; *Adria* the City, feminine; *Adria* the Sea, masculine; *Bidens* a Fork, masculine; *Bidens* a Hogrell, feminine; (tho' this Noun is more properly an Adjective.) *Bombyx* the worm, masculine; *Bombyx* silk, fem. *Calx* a heel, or kick therewith, masc. in Orators: in Poets of both Genders; *calx* chalk or lime always fem. *Cenchris*, G. *Cenchris* the serpent, masc. *Cenchris*, G. *Cenchridis* the Bird, fem. *Ficus*, G. *Fici* the disease, masc. *Ficus*, G. *fici* or *fictus* the Fig-tree or the Fruit, fem. *Frons*, G. *frondis* a leaf, of the feminine Gender; *Frons*, G. *frontis* a forehead, doubtful. *Glis*, G. *gliris* a dormouse, masc. *Glis*, G. *glicis* mouldiness, *Glis*, G. *glicis* Pottery-clay, *Glis*, G. *glissis* a thistle all the feminine gender. *Phoenix* a Phenician, and *Phoenix* the bird, masc. *Phoenix* the Palm-tree, fem. *Seps* a serpent, masc. *Seps* a Hedge, fem. *Stirps* a stem or stalk, is usually masc. *Stirps* a stock or progeny always feminine. *Stips* a stake, masc. *Stips* wages, fem. *Tuber* a swelling or Mushroom, neuter; *Tuber* a Tree, fem. *Tuber* the fruit of that Tree, masculine.

